

This plan has been wrought out after much thought and study by those familiar with conditions there, who have made a study of it, and it has the approval of the administration. I believe it is the most feasible and practicable way for the development of the coal deposits of that Territory and that the bill should be passed.

I do not believe any of the objections which the Senator from Colorado has so ably and learnedly made to a general leasing system apply to this bill, which is confined in its operations entirely to the Territory of Alaska, where the conditions are peculiar, so much so that a large majority of this body voted for Government construction of a railroad there when they would not have voted for it in any other section of the country. I think the mining conditions there justify peculiar legislation for the development of the Territory of Alaska just as much as they justified and called for the Alaska railway bill.

Mr. WHITE. I wish to ask the Senator from Montana a question. Can he tell us what area will be covered by the leasing system under the bill?

Mr. MYERS. No, I can not; because I do not know how much of it is coal land and how much of it may be mineral land.

Mr. PITTMAN rose.

Mr. MYERS. The Senator from Nevada may be able to answer.

Mr. PITTMAN. I do not desire to take the Senator off the floor.

Mr. MYERS. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. WHITE. I simply want the information.

Mr. PITTMAN. I can give the Senator an approximate idea. The bill reserves for the Government 5,120 acres in one field, which is about half of that field, and 7,680 acres in another field, which is estimated to be somewhere near a half of the good coal of that field. Then there is still another field, known as the Nenana field, which has probably as much as the other two fields put together. So, roughly speaking, we might say it does not cover as much as 50,000 acres. Fifty thousand acres, of course, in a great Territory like Alaska, which is a thousand miles each way, do not involve much land, comparatively.

Mr. WHITE. Does that comprise the coal fields of Alaska?

Mr. PITTMAN. It comprises the known area of what we might term coal land that has a value.

Mr. WEST. I should like to ask the Senator what is the estimated amount of coal in Alaska? Has there ever been any estimate put upon it?

Mr. PITTMAN. It has never been estimated as to tonnage. It has only been estimated, I may say, in mileage, or, rather, in acreage.

Mr. POINDEXTER. Mr. President, the Senator will find the estimate of the Geological Survey in the bulletin issued by the survey. In fact, quite a number of bulletins have estimated the tonnage of coal in the several coal fields of Alaska. They estimate the quantity of low-grade and high-grade coal in the surveyed fields at 15,104,000,000 tons.

Mr. WHITE. Does that estimate give the acreage?

Mr. POINDEXTER. Yes; they estimate that there are in the two fields denominated the Matanuska and Bering River fields 400 square miles. Of course, there are other coal areas in Alaska, but they are unsurveyed and the coal is not supposed to be of as high quality as that in these two fields.

The Senator can get some idea as to the extent of the coal fields there by a comparison with the anthracite coal fields of Pennsylvania, which are estimated at 100 square miles. There are four times as many square miles in these two coal fields in Alaska as there are in the anthracite fields of Pennsylvania.

Mr. President, is it in order to offer an amendment to the bill at this time?

The VICE PRESIDENT. It is in order to offer an amendment to the amendment. The entire bill pending before the Senate is an amendment of the committee.

Mr. KERN rose.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I assume that the Senator from Indiana wishes to move an executive session.

Mr. KERN. I desire to move an executive session, if it will not inconvenience the Senator from Washington.

Mr. POINDEXTER. I will be glad to yield for that purpose. I ask to submit for printing, to be offered at a later date, an amendment to the bill.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

#### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KERN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After 10 minutes spent in

executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 5 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, September 24, 1914, at 12 o'clock meridian.

#### NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate September 23, 1914.*

##### CHIEF OF BUREAU OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC COMMERCE.

Edward Ewing Pratt, of New York, to be Chief of Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce in the Department of Commerce, vice Albertus H. Baldwin.

##### COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Martin F. Dillon, of Skaneateles, N. Y., to be collector of internal revenue for the twenty-first district of New York, in place of Charles C. Cole, superseded.

##### UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Rhinehart F. Roth, of Fairbanks, Alaska, to be United States attorney, District of Alaska, division No. 4, vice James J. Crossley, resigned.

##### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

*To be chaplains with rank of captain from September 12, 1914, after seven years' service.*

Chaplain John F. Chenoweth, Fourth Infantry.

Chaplain Horace A. Chouinard, Fifth Infantry.

#### CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate September 23, 1914.*

##### POSTMASTERS.

###### ALABAMA.

Samuel F. Clabaugh, Tuscaloosa.

###### MINNESOTA.

Jacob J. Folsom, Hinckley.

Joseph Haggett, Bird Island.

John Morgan, Thief River Falls.

###### NEW YORK.

John J. Heneher, Cornwall.

John H. Hurley, Rushville.

John T. Kopp, Martinsville.

Charles R. McCann, Salamanca.

Henry H. Tripp, Millbrook.

###### OHIO.

F. F. Taylor, Seville.

###### PENNSYLVANIA.

Jacob L. Hershey, Youngwood.

Milton J. Porter, Wayne.

Stephen B. Ryder, Renova.

###### RHODE ISLAND.

James Mangan, Greystone.

###### WISCONSIN.

John F. Samson, Cameron.

#### WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn September 23, 1914.*

J. V. Walker to be postmaster at Tracy City, Tenn.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, September 23, 1914.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Thou great Creator and dispenser of every good, our Father in heaven, help us to prove ourselves worthy recipients by conforming our lives to what we know to be right in the eternal fitness of things, confirmed by the still small voice, by the revelation in the heart of the Christ, in His teachings, incomparable character, and sublime death on Calvary, that we may hallow Thy name and grow day by day into the likeness of our Maker. In spirit of the Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

##### EXPLORATION FOR COAL, ETC.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, notwithstanding this is Calendar Wednesday, I ask unanimous consent for the present considera-

tion of the bill (H. R. 16136) to authorize exploration for and disposition of coal, phosphate, oil, gas, potassium, or sodium, and so forth.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent, notwithstanding this is Calendar Wednesday, to finish up House bill 16136. Is there objection?

Mr. BARNHART. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Oklahoma if there is a prospect that this will take any considerable time?

Mr. FERRIS. I feel quite sure that it will take but a few moments. I understand the gentleman from Illinois has had time to look at the engrossed bill and is not going to demand that it be read. I also understand that the gentleman from Wyoming [Mr. MONDELL] is going to move to recommit, but is not going to ask for the yeas and nays.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, my motion to recommit is rather long and will take five or six minutes to read it, but I do not intend to demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw the demand for the reading of the engrossed bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, there are two small corrections that ought to be made in the bill, by inserting in one place the article "an" and in another place the conjunction "and."

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 1, line 5, after the word "monument," insert the word "and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 10 line 25, after the word "be," insert the word "an."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion to recommit, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. Is there any member of the minority of the committee who desires to make a motion to recommit? There being none, the Clerk will report the motion.

The Clerk read as follows:

Motion to recommit H. R. 16136, by Mr. MONDELL.

Recommit the bill to the Committee on the Public Lands with instructions to report the bill forthwith amended as follows:

Strike out all after the enacting clause, except sections 9, 10, 11, and 12, relating to the leasing of phosphate lands and deposits; sections 18, 19, 20, and 21, relating to the lease of potassium or sodium lands and deposits; and the proviso at the end of section 16 authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant leases to claimants of oil and gas lands who may elect to surrender their claims to a patent on condition of receiving a lease covering their land; and section 13, authorizing and validating the patenting under the placer act of certain phosphate lands, and insert in lieu of the part stricken out the following:

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, for and on behalf of the United States, to issue licenses granting the holders thereof the exclusive right to prospect and explore for coal on the vacant public lands and forest reserves of the United States and on lands located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented with a reservation to the United States of the coal contained therein, and to execute leases authorizing the lessee to mine and remove coal from such lands. No license shall pertain to an area of more than 3,200 acres, and no lease shall pertain to an area of more than 2,560 acres, and all such areas shall be in reasonably compact form and conform to the public-land surveys in all cases in which said surveys have been extended over the lands. No prospecting permit shall be issued for a longer period than two years. Lessees shall pay in advance a rental of 25 cents per acre for the first calendar year, or fraction thereof, 50 cents per acre for the second year, and not less than \$1 and not more than \$4 per acre for each succeeding year. The sums paid for rent by a lessee shall in every case be a credit upon the royalties that may be due for the same year. All lessees shall pay a royalty on each ton of 2,000 pounds of coal mined, as follows: For the first 10 years covered by the lease, not less than 2 cents nor more than 6 cents per ton; for the succeeding 10 years, not less than 3 cents nor more than 8 cents per ton; for the succeeding 10 years, not less than 4 cents nor more than 10 cents per ton; and thereafter as Congress may provide. All leases shall be granted for such period as the lessee shall designate, but in no event for more than 30 years, but all lessees who have complied with the terms of their leases shall have a preferential right to an extension of their lease for a period not to exceed 20 years upon such conditions and the payment of such rents and royalties as Congress may prescribe.

"That any person over the age of 21 years who is a citizen of the United States, or any association or corporation composed of such persons, may apply for a permit to prospect for, or a lease to mine, coal on the lands herein described, and upon compliance with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder shall be granted a license or lease as provided herein, but no person, association, or corporation, or stockholder therein shall be permitted to hold, directly or indirectly, more than one coal license or lease under this act, or any interest therein, in the same local coal field, or to hold or have an interest in at the same time licenses or leases in directly competitive fields.

"That applications for prospecting licenses and mining leases and all payments on same shall be made to such officer and in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, and in all cases where more than one application shall be received for a license or lease covering the same area, in whole or in part, preference shall be given to the qualified applicant who shall show prior possession in good faith with a view of acquiring title to coal lands or prospecting for or mining coal, and reasonable diligence in applying for such license or lease,

but the holder of a prospecting license shall have a preference right, during the period of his license, to apply for and obtain a mining lease to the lands covered by his license: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may adjust the boundaries of conflicting applications in such manner as will best promote the public interest.

"That all applications for licenses or leases shall describe the lands applied for according to the public-land surveys, or if on unsurveyed land by description by metes and bounds and reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as will readily identify the same. No license or lease shall be issued until after publication of the application therefor at least 30 days in some newspaper of general circulation in the land district in which the land is located and an opportunity has been given for the hearing of any protests which may be made during the period of publication against the issuance of such license or lease, and no lease containing unsurveyed land shall be issued until a survey shall have been executed, at the expense of the lessee, by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, permanently marking the outboundaries thereof and subdividing the same, according to the rectangular system of surveys. No license shall be issued covering, in whole or in part, lands which have been located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented with a reservation to the United States of the coal retained therein until the applicant for such license shall have secured consent of the owner or executed a bond as security for and payment of all damages to such owner by reason of the operations under the said license, as provided in the acts approved March 3, 1909, entitled 'An act for the protection of surface rights of entrymen,' and June 22, 1910, entitled 'An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands.' Licenses shall be subject to cancellation by the Secretary of the Interior for failure to begin the work of prospecting within six months after the approval of the license or to continue to prosecute the same diligently or for failure to pay rent when due.

"That all leases issued under the provisions of this act shall be upon the condition that the lessee shall proceed with due diligence to open a coal mine or mines on the leased premises and to produce coal therefrom during the life of the lease in such quantity as the condition of the market shall justify. That the lessee shall not during the lifetime of the lease receive or hold, directly or indirectly, except as provided in section 3 of this act, any other lease under the provisions of this act or interest therein. That he shall not monopolize, in whole or in part, the trade in coal. That he will at all times sell the coal extracted from the leased premises at just, fair, and reasonable rates without the giving of rebates or drawbacks and without discrimination in price or otherwise as between persons or places for a like product delivered under similar terms and conditions. That the mining operations shall be carried on in a workmanlike manner with due regard to the permanence of the mine, without undue waste, and with especial reference to the safety and welfare of the miners. That the leased premises and all mines opened thereon and all maps and records of coal production shall at all times be subject to inspection and examination by such officers as may be provided by law or designated by the Secretary of the Interior for such purpose. That the lessee shall observe, abide by, and conform to all of the provisions and limitations of this act, and that he shall pay promptly all rents and royalties when due; and the Secretary of the Interior or any person in interest may institute in the United States district court for the district in which the lands are located appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the terms of the lease or for its cancellation for violation of the terms thereof or of the provisions of this act. Said leases shall also be upon the condition that the United States shall at all times have a preference right to take so much of the product of any mine or mines opened upon the leased land as may be necessary for the use of the Army or Navy or Revenue-Cutter Service, and pay such reasonable and remunerative price therefor as may be fixed by the President, but the owner of the coal so taken who may be dissatisfied with the price so fixed shall have the right to prosecute suits against the United States in the United States district court for the district in which the lands are located for the recovery of any additional sum or sums claimed to be justly due upon the coal so taken.

"That no lease shall be granted or issued until the applicant shall have given a bond to the United States in such sum and with such security as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, for the payment of the rents and royalties, for the due and faithful compliance with all the terms and conditions of the lease, and for the protection of the owner, as provided in the act of March 3, 1909, entitled 'An act for the protection of surface rights of entrymen,' and the act of June 22, 1910, entitled 'An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands,' in all cases in which the lands covered by the lease are in whole or in part lands located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented under the provisions of said acts. The existence of such bond shall be no bar to the institution of a suit for the enforcement of the terms of the lease or for its cancellation for the violation of the terms thereof or of the provisions of this act, and a judgment of forfeiture of the lease shall be no bar to the enforcement by legal proceedings of the bond given in behalf of the lease.

"That no license or lease shall be assigned, mortgaged, or sublet, except to a person, association, or corporation qualified to receive and hold an original license or lease under the provisions of this act, and with the written permission and approval of the Secretary of the Interior; and whosoever succeeds to the interest of the licensee or lessee by foreclosure, purchase, or assignment shall be subject to all the limitations and obligations contained in the license or lease or in this act.

"That a license or lease may be terminated at any time on the application of the licensee or lessee and the payment of all rents and royalties which may be due, but no lease shall be terminated until the Secretary of the Interior shall have had an opportunity to have an examination made into the condition of the property and such reasonable provision shall have been made for the preservation of any mine or mines which may have been opened on same, as he may require. Upon the cancellation of the lease or its expiration, or upon the forfeiture thereof and the satisfaction of any judgment rendered in the decree of forfeiture and the payment of all rents and royalties due, the retiring lessee may, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, remove or dispose of all of the machinery, buildings, or structures upon the leased premises, except such structures as may be necessary for the preservation of the mines.

"That no prospecting license issued under the provisions of this act shall give the licensee the exclusive use of any of the lands covered by his license, except for the purpose of prospecting and exploring the same, but all lessees, under the provisions of this act, shall enjoy the exclusive use of the surface, providing that this exclusive use shall in no wise interfere with the establishment and use of all necessary roads and highways and the granting by the Secretary of the Interior of rights of way across such lands for purposes contemplated by the right of way



acts of the United States, so located as not to interfere with mining operations: *Provided*, That lessees of coal lands which have been located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented, with a reservation to the United States of the coal therein, shall not be entitled to the use of the surface of such land, except to the extent and under the conditions provided in section 3 of the act approved June 22, 1910, entitled 'An act to provide for agricultural entries on coal lands.'

"That one-half per cent of all the moneys derived from licenses and leases granted under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the State within which the lands are located for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and other purposes as the legislature of the State may provide, and one-half shall be paid into the reclamation fund.

"That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized, for and on behalf of the United States, to issue licenses granting to holders thereof the exclusive right to prospect for oil and gas on the vacant public lands and forest reserves of the United States and on lands located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented with a reservation to the United States of the oil and gas contained therein, and to execute leases authorizing the lessee to produce and remove oil and gas from such lands. No license shall pertain to an area of more than 2,560 acres, and no lease shall pertain to an area of more than 1,280 acres, and all such areas shall be in reasonably compact form, and not more than 3 miles in extreme length in the case of a prospecting license and not more than 2 miles in the case of a lease, and conform to the public-land surveys in all cases in which said surveys have been extended over the lands. No prospecting license shall be issued for a longer period than two years. Lessees shall pay in advance a rental of 10 cents per acre for the first calendar year or fraction thereof, 25 cents per acre for the second year, and not less than \$1 and not more than \$4 per acre for each succeeding year. The sums paid for rent by a lessee shall in every case be a credit upon the royalties that may be due for the same year. All lessees shall pay a royalty of not more than one-tenth of the value, at the well, of all oil and gas produced. All leases shall be granted for such period as the lessee shall designate, but in no event for more than 30 years; but all lessees who have complied with the terms of their leases shall have a preferential right to an extension of their lease for a period not to exceed 20 years, upon such conditions and the payment of such rents and royalties as Congress may prescribe.

"That any person over the age of 21 years who is a citizen of the United States, or any association or corporation composed of such person, may apply for a license to prospect for, or a lease to produce and remove oil and gas from the lands herein described, and upon compliance with the provisions of this act and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder, shall be granted a license or lease as provided herein.

"That applications for oil and gas prospecting licenses and oil and gas leases and all payments on same shall be made to such officer and in such manner as the Secretary of the Interior may designate, and in all cases where more than one application shall be received for a license or lease covering the same area, in whole or in part, preference shall be given to the qualified applicant who shall show prior possession in good faith with a view of prospecting for or producing oil or gas and reasonable diligence in applying for such license or lease; but the holder of a prospecting license shall have a preference right, during the period of his license, to apply for and obtain a lease on lands covered by his license: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Interior may adjust the boundaries of conflicting applications in such manner as will best promote the public interest.

"That all applications for licenses or leases shall describe the lands applied for according to the public-land surveys, or if on unsurveyed land, by description by metes and bounds and reference to natural objects or permanent monuments as will readily identify the same. No license or lease shall be issued until after publication of the application therefor at least 30 days in some newspaper of general circulation in the land district in which the land is located and an opportunity has been given for the hearing of any protest which may be made during the period of publication against the issuance of such license or lease, and no lease containing unsurveyed land shall be issued until a survey shall have been executed, at the expense of the lessee, by or under the authority of the Secretary of the Interior, permanently marking the outboundaries thereof and subdividing the same according to the rectangular system of surveys. No license shall be issued covering, in whole or in part, lands which have been located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented with a reservation to the United States of the oil and gas retained therein until the applicant for such license shall have secured consent of the owner or executed a bond as security for and payment of all damages to such owner by reason of the operations under the said license, as provided by law. Every prospecting license shall be conditioned upon the beginning of actual drilling operations with adequate equipment within six months after the date of filing of notice of the approval of the license in the local land office, upon the diligent prosecution of drilling operations, and upon the exercise of reasonable care and diligence to avoid waste of oil and gas, and shall be subject to cancellation for failure to comply with any of such conditions.

"That all leases issued under the provisions of this act shall be upon the condition that the lessee shall proceed with due diligence and with adequate equipment to develop the oil or gas in said lands and to produce oil or gas therefrom during the life of the lease in such quantity as the condition of the market and the producing capacity of the land shall justify. That the lessee shall not monopolize, in whole or in part, the trade in oil or gas. That he will at all times sell the oil or gas extracted from the leased premises at just, fair, and reasonable rates, without the giving of rebates or drawbacks and without discrimination in price or otherwise as between persons or places for a like product delivered under similar terms and conditions. That the producing operations shall be carried on in a workmanlike manner, without undue waste and with especial reference to the safety of all employees. That the leased premises and wells drilled thereon and all maps and records of production shall at all times be subject to inspection and examination by such officers as may be provided by law or designated by the Secretary of the Interior for such purpose. That the lessee shall observe, abide by, and conform to all of the provisions and limitations of this act, and that he shall pay promptly all rents and royalties when due; and the Secretary of the Interior, or any person in interest, may institute in the United States district court for the district in which the lands are located appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the terms of the lease or for its cancellation for violation of the terms thereof or of the provisions of this act. Said leases shall also be upon the condition that the United States shall at all times have a preference right to take so much of

the product of any well or wells drilled upon the leased land as may be necessary for the use of the Army or Navy or Revenue-Cutter Service, and pay such reasonable and remunerative price therefor as may be fixed by the President; but the owner of the product so taken who may be dissatisfied with the price so fixed shall have the right to prosecute suits against the United States, in the United States district court for the district in which the lands are located, for the recovery of any additional sum or sums claimed to be justly due upon the oil or gas so taken.

"That no lease shall be granted or issued until the applicant shall have given a bond to the United States, in such sum and with such security as the Secretary of the Interior may prescribe, for the payment of the rents and royalties, for the due and faithful compliance with all the terms and conditions of the lease, and for the protection of the owner, as provided by law, in all cases in which the lands covered by the lease are in whole or in part lands located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented with a reservation to the United States of the oil and gas contained therein. The existence of such bond shall be no bar to the institution of a suit for the enforcement of the terms of the lease or for its cancellation for the violation of the terms thereof or of the provisions of this act, and a judgment of forfeiture of the lease shall be no bar to the enforcement by legal proceedings of the bond given in behalf of the lease.

"That a license or lease may be terminated at any time on the application of the licensee or lessee and the payment of all rents and royalties which may be due, but no lease shall be terminated until the Secretary of the Interior shall have had an opportunity to have an examination made into the condition of the property, and such reasonable provision shall have been made to prevent the waste or loss of oil or gas through the wells which have been drilled by the lessees as he may require. Upon the cancellation of the lease or its expiration, or upon the forfeiture thereof and the satisfaction of any judgment rendered in the decree of forfeiture and the payment of all rents and royalties due, the retiring lessee may, under the supervision of the Secretary of the Interior, remove or dispose of all the machinery, buildings, or structures upon the leased premises: *Provided*, That the lessee shall have made such reasonable provision as the said Secretary may require to prevent the waste of oil or gas by reason of the wells that have been drilled by the lessee.

"That no prospecting license issued under the provisions of this act shall give the licensee the exclusive use of any of the lands covered by his license, except for the purpose of prospecting and exploring the same, but all lessees, under the provisions of this act, shall enjoy the exclusive use of the surface, providing that this exclusive use shall in nowise interfere with the establishment and use of all necessary roads and highways and the granting by the Secretary of the Interior of rights of way across such lands for purposes contemplated by the right-of-way acts of the United States, so located as not to interfere with drilling operations: *Provided*, That lessees of lands which have been located, selected, entered, purchased, or patented, with a reservation to the United States of the oil and gas therein, shall not be entitled to the use of the surface of the land, except to the extent and under the conditions provided by the laws under which the said reservation was made.

"That one-half of all the moneys derived from licenses and leases granted under the provisions of this act shall be paid to the State within which the lands are located for the construction and maintenance of roads, the establishment and maintenance of schools, and other purposes as the legislature of the State may provide, and one-half shall be paid into the reclamation fund.

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to make all necessary rules and regulations in harmony with the provisions of this act needful and necessary for the administration of the same.

"That the act approved February 11, 1897, entitled 'An act to authorize the entry and patenting of lands containing petroleum and other mineral oils under the placer-mining laws of the United States,' be, and the same is hereby, repealed: *Provided*, That rights initiated under the act hereby repealed, prior to the passage of this act, shall not be affected by said repeal, but may be perfected without regard to the provisions of this act."

**THE SPEAKER.** The question is on agreeing to the motion to recommit.

The question was taken, and the motion to recommit was rejected.

**THE SPEAKER.** The question is on the passage of the bill. The question was taken, and the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Carr, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had disagreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to joint resolution (S. J. Res. 74) appropriating money for the payment of certain claims on account of labor, supplies, materials, and cash furnished in the construction of Corbett Tunnel, asked a conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. MYERS, Mr. JONES, and Mr. LEA of Tennessee as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

#### RESIGNATION OF A MEMBER.

**THE SPEAKER** laid before the House the following letter. The Clerk read as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 22, 1914.

HON. CHAMF CLARK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to announce that I have to-day forwarded to his excellency the governor of Georgia my resignation as a Member of the House of Representatives, to take effect on the 2d day of November, 1914.

Very respectfully,

THOMAS W. HARDWICK.

#### CODIFICATION OF THE PRINTING LAWS.

**THE SPEAKER.** This being Calendar Wednesday, the House automatically resolves itself into Committee of the Whole House



on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill 15902, the codification of the printing laws.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. PAGE of North Carolina in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that when the committee rose last Wednesday an amendment was pending, offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], to strike out a proviso with an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART].

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment to the amendment, and ask that a substitute for it which I have sent to the desk be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment and to offer for it a substitute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the proviso beginning in line 16, page 59, so as to read as follows:

*"Provided further, That all publications allotted to a Member in his respective folding room which are not taken by him prior to the expiration of his service in Congress shall be placed to the credit of his successor: Provided further, That the superintendent of documents at the Government Printing Office is hereby authorized and directed to exchange publications which he may have available for those of equal value which a Member may have to his credit in his respective folding room, and, for the purpose of facilitating such exchanges, the superintendent of each folding room shall advise the superintendent of documents, on request, as to the number of any documents that a Member may have to his credit therein: Provided further, That the superintendent of each folding room shall report annually the accumulation of obsolete or useless documents therein to his respective House, which shall authorize the same to be delivered to the superintendent of documents, to be sold or disposed of by him as provided for by law."*

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may withdraw the amendment offered by me to strike out the proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment offered to this section, which was to strike out the proviso. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana, which has just been reported.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 58. PAR. 1. The superintendent of documents is hereby authorized to sell for cost any Government publication in his charge the distribution of which is not otherwise directed by law or withheld by order of the head of the department, independent office, or establishment of the Government in which it originated, or of the Joint Committee on Printing if a congressional publication. The selling price of such publications shall be determined by the Public Printer and sufficient to cover the cost of paper, handling, and printing from plates; unless the price thereof is fixed by law: *Provided*, That the superintendent of documents shall not mail under the Government frank any publication sold to or on the order of any person, firm, or corporation engaged in the sale of such publications for profit, but shall charge, in addition to the regular price thereof, the cost of wrapping, mailing, or otherwise dispatching the same; nor shall he permit such sales to interfere with or delay the regular work of his office or to deplete the stock of publications required for other purposes: *Provided further*, That hereafter every Government publication offered for sale by the superintendent of documents shall have printed thereon the prepaid price at which a copy of the same may be obtained from him by any person.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following committee amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 61, line 3, after the word "and," at the beginning of the line, insert the word "be."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 58. PAR. 2. The work of addressing, wrapping, mailing, and otherwise dispatching all Government publications for public distribution, except charts, maps, and weather reports, which are issued by any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government at Washington, D. C., shall be performed by the superintendent of documents at the Government Printing Office, and each executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government at Washington, D. C., shall, from time to time, supply the superintendent of documents with mailing lists, in convenient form, and changes therein, or addressed penalty labels for use in the distribution herein provided for; the Public Printer shall furnish the superintendent of documents the publications required for such distribution from the number of copies to which the executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government supplying the mailing lists or labels may be entitled, and the superintendent of documents shall distribute such copies only in accordance with the provisions of law or the instructions of the head of the department, independent office, or establishment of the Government issuing the publication: *Provided*, That the superintendent of documents shall, from time to time, furnish each executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government with copies of any of its publications to which it may be entitled, for official use or for supplying such individual requests as are

received subsequent to the regular distribution thereof; but no such publications shall be allowed to accumulate in any department, independent office, or establishment of the Government, which shall return all surplus copies to the superintendent of documents on or before the 1st day of July of each year: *Provided further*, That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to orders, regulations, instructions, directions, notices, manuals, or circulars of information printed for official use and issued by any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government, unless the same shall be issued on regular mailing lists, or to the distribution of Government publications by the document or folding room of either House, or by Members or officers of Congress.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The proviso on page 62 provides that the superintendent of documents shall from time to time furnish each executive department, independent office, and establishment of the Government copies of any of its publications, and so forth, for official use or for supplying such individual requests as are received subsequent to the regular distribution thereof. Then it goes on, after providing that these documents shall not accumulate in the department, and provides that the department shall return all surplus copies to the superintendent of documents on or before the 1st day of July of each year. Those documents may have been furnished to the department on the 25th of June of the year.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, that is entirely in the discretion of the department—as to whether it is surplus or not. That would be entirely within the decision of the department.

Mr. MANN. "Surplus copies" means copies which have not been used. If it does not mean that, it does not mean anything.

Mr. BARNHART. I hardly agree with the gentleman from Illinois in that. I think this means the copies which they may not need. They must decide for themselves. It would not necessarily imply, if they have a large number of documents on hand, that they have a surplus. They might have use for them. The ones for which they have no use may or must be considered surplus by the department.

Mr. MANN. Plainly that is not what it means. Here is an authority for the superintendent of documents to furnish certain copies of a publication issued by one of the executive departments to the executive department, first, for official use, and, second, for supplying such individual requests as are received subsequent to the regular distribution thereof. Then it says that all surplus copies shall be returned to the superintendent of documents on the 1st day of July. If that does not mean that all copies which they have there for distribution shall be returned, it does not mean anything. They are not supposed to be furnished with more copies than they want, but this is a mandatory provision to return on the 1st of July. It seems to me it ought to be left so that it is discretionary with the department, so that if they have more copies than they want to keep they can return them, and that we should not insert a mandatory provision that they must return all surplus copies, which must mean copies which have not been distributed, but which are held for that purpose.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I like to agree with the gentleman from Illinois whenever I can, but it seems to me that the language could not be any plainer than to require of the head of a department that on the 1st of each July he may return surplus copies that he may have of any documents. A department head may have in his office now 500 documents. He can see no possible use for above 100 of them, yet he may need that number; and he may want to hold them in case of emergency, not now foreseen; but he could surely say that 400 of them would be surplus, and under this provision he would send them back to the superintendent of documents.

Mr. MANN. But here you only send from the superintendent of documents to the department such number as the department thinks it needs, to use for its own use and distribution. There is no surplus in the sense that the gentleman uses that term.

Mr. BARNHART. No department can surely estimate a year in advance what requirements may come to it. Sometimes we here print a document in very large numbers, and after we have it a short time we discover that there is really no demand for it, or something occurs that takes it entirely out of interest, and under such circumstances no head of a department could estimate a year or a year and a half in advance when he makes his requisition just how many of such documents he may need; but if he finds at the end of the year he has a large number on hand that he surely will not need, then it becomes his duty to send them back and get them out of the way.

Mr. MANN. Oh, this does not mean anything under that construction. He can do that now.

Mr. BARNHART. He does not get the documents now.

Mr. MANN. Certainly he does. For instance, we print every day nearly, or every few days, a report of the Chief of Engineers on some river and harbor project. Some of those reports



go to the document room of the House and some of them go to the War Department. As a rule, if the gentleman wants one six months from now, instead of going to the document room for it he would probably write to the War Department for a copy. They have those copies there, and they have them for years back. I think under this provision they would have to send them back to the superintendent of documents.

Mr. BARNHART. This provision is intended to cover such publications as come within the valuation plan of this bill.

Mr. MANN. This does not come within the valuation plan. That has nothing to do with the valuation plan.

Mr. BARNHART. Under an enactment of 1912 it was provided that the superintendent of documents should supply all of these to the departments.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words. As I understand there has been a new rule established whereby the superintendent of documents, so far as certain departments and bureaus are concerned, is to distribute the documents direct from the Government Printing Office upon requisition of the department. Is it proposed under the existing paragraph to continue that practice or change it in any particular? The provision under consideration to which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] adverted would seem to convey the idea that the Government Printing Office is to send publications to the departments themselves for distribution. Has the gentleman's committee considered the feasibility of having the work of distribution done entirely through the superintendent of documents of the Government Printing Office?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes, it has; and in this connection I might say that this refers to the documents which have been printed for some departments under the appropriations authorizing them to have a printing allowance, and they have seen fit to call on the Public Printer for such allowance. Now these documents are taken by the departments, and if we should want one in case of an emergency the printing might not be on hand. That is, the department gets these publications for the purpose of distributing them, and it does not make any difference whether they are distributed directly or on request of Members of Congress; but in any event this provision, as framed, is intended to authorize these departments when they have a surplus of documents to send them to the superintendent of documents, so as to get the benefit of them under the valuation plan.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am directing my inquiry under the plan proposed by the committee, whether the committee seeks to maintain the plan which was initiated here a couple of years ago for the superintendent of documents to send documents out direct upon the requisitions of the bureaus or departments, or whether it seeks to continue the old plan of having the departments themselves send them out. We know when we write to some departments for a public document some of the replies state that requisition has been made on the superintendent of documents and the documents would be furnished through him.

Mr. BARNHART. Yes; the intent of the committee is to continue the present plan, with a further simplification of letting them make application hereafter direct to the superintendent of documents and not through some department for these publications to which we are entitled as Members of Congress.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am directing my inquiry to the documents which are controlled by the departments themselves as to which we have none to our credit, as they are not congressional publications, and I wish to inquire if the committee has considered the feasibility of having the distribution of all Government publications sent out through the superintendent of documents, as some of the bureaus have inaugurated it?

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, yes; the committee fully considered that, and it found it would be impracticable in many instances to do that, so it has readopted what might be called the folding-room list of publications to be included in the valuation plan, and hereafter the documents which the gentleman secures from the department he will get just as he does now. For instance, if you need a publication that has been issued by the Secretary of War, printed through an appropriation that had been given him for printing purposes, you will get such publication of the Secretary of War just as you do now.

Mr. STAFFORD. But will the Secretary of War in turn send that requisition to the superintendent of documents, or will the Secretary of War have the documents in his own possession for distribution direct?

Mr. BARNHART. If it is an individual request, of course he will send it direct. If it is a request to send it out, he will probably send it to the superintendent of documents from the quota which he has not yet ordered to his office.

Mr. STAFFORD. Why would it not be feasible to have all of the work of distributing public documents under one department of the Government Printing Office, rather than having them distributed by various adjuncts in the departments?

Mr. BARNHART. Well, it is supposed that is what is done under this provision, except as to the individual requests, in which we thought it might expedite matters as proposed and the Members could get these documents sooner by going direct to the department and getting them there rather than for their order to go through the superintendent of documents.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 58, PAR. 3. The superintendent of documents is hereby authorized to order printed or reprinted from time to time additional copies of any Government publications, not confidential in character, as may be required for sale, such orders for congressional publications to be subject to the approval of the Joint Committee on Printing, and for other publications, to the approval of the head of the executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government in which the same shall have originated: *Provided*, That no Government publication, except charts, maps, patent specifications and drawings, or publications not printed at the Government Printing Office, shall be sold by any executive departments, independent office, or establishment of the Government, unless the sale thereof shall be specifically authorized by law, and all other publications, which any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government may have on hand for sale, shall be transferred to the superintendent of documents at the Government Printing Office to be sold by him as provided by this act: *Provided further*, That whenever any executive department, independent office, or establishment of the Government desires to discontinue permanently its free distribution of any publication issued by it, the superintendent of documents shall be so notified, and thereafter he shall sell the same as provided for by law, and the Public Printer shall supply such department or establishment, from the copies authorized for it by law, with only a sufficient number for its official use.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, this last proviso which authorizes any department of the Government to suspend the free distribution of publications issued by it—is that a new proposition here?

Mr. BARNHART. Well, it is a new proposition, but it merely does by authorization of law what the departments are now doing.

Mr. MANN. Oh, well, let us see. We provide by law now for the publication of certain documents and reports. The law requires that publication. The departments have no authority of law to sell those publications. Now the gentleman proposes to give to any department the authority to entirely suspend the free distribution of these publications which were required by law to be published. Does the gentleman think it entirely safe to do that?

Mr. BARNHART. Well, this provision was incorporated at the suggestion, I think, of the Secretary of Commerce, and I can give one instance in point. The Daily Consular and Trade Reports were printed, and accumulated, from year to year in large numbers. We provided enough for each Member to have some, but in the recent past the Secretary of Commerce has discontinued the publication of the Daily Consular and Trade Reports except for sale to those who wanted to buy them, and the superintendent of documents no longer circulates those through the Department of Commerce, because it was thought to be a great waste to undertake to continue that printing.

Mr. MANN. But the Daily Consular Reports were never required to be printed. There is no law requiring their printing. They were not printed for many years. We inaugurated the policy of printing the Daily Consular Reports after the creation of the Department of Commerce and Labor and printed them out of that departmental printing fund.

They were distributed free, but it was wholly within the power of the department to furnish them or not to furnish them. As to the annual reports of the Department of Commerce, the law requires them to be printed, and they are distributed free, and the department has no authority to suspend the printing of them.

Mr. BARNHART. Under the present law it is provided:

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized to have printed, for distribution by the Department of Commerce and Labor, an edition of Daily Consular Reports not to exceed 20,000 copies in any one issue: *Provided*, That the usual number shall not be printed.

SEC. 2. That that part of section 73 of an act approved January 12, 1895, providing for the public printing and binding and the distribution of public documents, which reads, "Of the reports of consular officers, 1,500 copies; 500 for the Senate, 1,000 for the House," and that part of an act approved February 9, 1899, making appropriations for the Diplomatic and Consular Service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1900, which reads, "Each issue of diplomatic, consular, and other commercial reports shall not exceed 10,000 copies," are hereby repealed. (Public No. 270, Sixty-first Congress, approved June 25, 1910.)

So we simply give authority of law to clear it up. In other words, try to clear up the provision that enables the head of a department to discontinue a publication he finds to be unnecessary, because uncalled for.

Mr. MANN. He may continue the publication, but here are Members of Congress who want the Daily Consular Report.

I think they are entitled to it; but you think they ought to pay for it. The Secretary may make an annual report, and then conclude there ought to be no free distribution of it. You write for it and you are told: "Very well, put up your money for it and buy it." You may want it for your official use, but you must pay for it. I do not believe in requiring the officers of the Government who want these publications for proper consideration to pay for them to the department. We have to do that now with some publications.

Mr. BARNHART. The Member, for his own use, under the bill, would be given two copies each year of any one of these publications. The balance would be distributed by the department. He may distribute them to Members of Congress, if he sees fit, or he may give them direct to those who ask for them. But I want to explain in this connection that I recall at least three Members who live in communities where evidently there is a large demand for these consular trade reports, and they could not get enough to supply one in ten where they did want them, and so they agreed that it would be best to have those who want them pay for them.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has expired. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 58. PAR. 4. All moneys received by the superintendent of documents from the sale of Government publications shall be returned to the Public Printer on the first day of each month and by him covered into the Treasury monthly to the credit of miscellaneous receipts: *Provided*, That the appropriation for the public printing and binding shall be reimbursed for the cost of prints and reprints ordered under paragraph 3 of this section from moneys received by the superintendent of documents from the sale of such publications.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. May I ask what change there is in this paragraph 4, section 58, in reference to the reimbursement of the cost of printing from the existing law?

Mr. BARNHART. It is the present law.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 60. PAR. 2. The superintendent of documents shall also prepare and publish in one volume an index to the documents and reports ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, at each session, and at any special session, unless the documents and reports are too few in number, in which case the superintendent of documents may combine in one index the documents and reports of any special session with those of the preceding or following regular session of Congress, and shall index such documents as the Joint Committee on Printing shall direct: *Provided*, That the superintendent of documents is authorized to print and bind for distribution by his office not to exceed 1,000 copies each of the catalogues and indexes authorized by this section.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 66, line 15, after the word "the," insert the words "Congress and session."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I believe we now print a session index or catalogue and term index or catalogue? Is not that correct?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes, sir.

Mr. MANN. Does anybody make any use of them? Has the gentleman ever made any use of the session catalogue or index?

Mr. BARNHART. I do not know that I have; but I do recall that we inquired of the superintendent of documents, and he said he has requests for them frequently? Librarians use them, too.

Mr. MANN. He may have requests for them from people who have never seen them; but does he ever have any requests for them from anybody who has examined one of them?

Mr. BARNHART. I am afraid the gentleman from Illinois is trying to get me to say something I do not wish to put in the RECORD.

Mr. MANN. It may be that somebody makes use of this. I have been here a long time, and keep pretty close track of the documents, but I have never been able to get any satisfaction, information, or benefit from this catalogue or index.

Mr. BARNHART. To be frank with the gentleman, what little information I have is to the effect that, very largely, these publications are taken by Members of Congress, together with a good many others that they can secure from the superintendent of documents, who send them out in envelopes carrying the frank of the Representative, in order to show people at home that they are not forgotten.

Mr. MANN. We used to get a quota, I think, of two copies of these catalogues or indexes. I do not recall ever having had an inquiry for one of them. When we used to get the quota—and the quota was delivered to us as coming through the fold-

ing room, or was delivered to us in the old days—I think I used to mail one of those to the Chicago University Library, and maybe both of them. I do not recall that I ever did get any information from them.

Mr. BARNHART. Well, Mr. Chairman, there is this about it, however, that the depository libraries must have this information. That is required. They can not conveniently know what Government publications have been issued unless they have an index of this sort.

Mr. MANN. A library that is any good keeps a card index. Now, we issue a monthly catalogue of all the Government publications that are received. I do not know whether other gentlemen do or not, but I always read it over.

Mr. BARNHART. Even that is made up from the report of the Printer, no doubt.

Mr. MANN. Then, we issue a session catalogue and index, and then we use a term catalogue and index.

Mr. BARNHART. No, Mr. Chairman; the gentleman is mistaken. We issue only two, namely, for the session and the Congress.

Mr. MANN. We issue one for the session—that is, each session—and then, at the end of the Congress, we issue one for the Congress, and then during each Congress we issue one every month.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I do not see how that could be changed without interfering with the requirements of these libraries.

Mr. MANN. Personally I think we can cut one of these out without any difficulty.

Mr. BARNHART. I will say to the gentleman that the committee, in its proceedings, when it found an official charged with the important duty of being a superintendent of documents or superintendent of a folding room, or the head of a department, having in charge publications, and he gave us information that there was demand for these publications, we continued them.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 61. All official correspondence of the office of the superintendent of documents and all replies to the same shall be entitled to free transmission by mail. The superintendent of documents shall be entitled to frank Government publications: *Provided*, That in the transmission of such mail matter envelopes, labels, or postal cards are used on which the name of the office and the penalty clause are printed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out, in line 2, page 67, the words "and all replies to the same."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 67, line 2, strike out the words "and all replies to the same."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I suppose that is a privilege that they now enjoy. There are many Members of Congress who at times thought they not only had the franking privilege on letters which they sent, but also the franking privilege on letters which they received. That is not the fact, and that apparently grows out of this, probably, where we give the franking privilege to people who are corresponding with the superintendent of documents about the purchase of documents. But why should they not pay the postage on their correspondence?

Mr. BARNHART. This is intended to apply to that phase of the franking law wherein the superintendent of documents could send to libraries publications which might be useful to the superintendent of documents for other disposition in case the libraries do not desire them, and the library to which they are sent would like to send them back, but probably would not do so unless it had the franking privilege. That is the purpose of this provision. It is an economy to the Government to get these books back if they go out to those who do not want them, and this provision is carried here in order that they may be remailed back.

Mr. MANN. Would the gentleman say those books constituted correspondence?

Mr. BARNHART. No; they are not correspondence.

Mr. MANN. All that this relates to is correspondence. In other words, if under this provision a man writes to the superintendent of documents in reply to a circular letter from the superintendent of documents, he is entitled to send his reply free.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from South Carolina?



Mr. MANN. Yes; I yield.

Mr. FINLEY. The purpose of this, amongst other things, is to place the superintendent of documents on the same footing as the Director of the Census and the Secretary of the Treasury and other people who write to individuals on official business, and write letters of such a character as demands a reply.

Mr. MANN. Well, the Bureau of the Census is asking for information for the benefit of the Government and furnishes the franking privilege in order to get the information. But here a man is applying for something for his own benefit. It is of no benefit to the Government. Now, why should he be given the franking privilege?

Mr. FINLEY. I understand section 61 is the one that the gentleman has reference to?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. FINLEY. It says:

All official correspondence of the office of the superintendent of documents and all replies to the same shall be entitled to free transmission by mail. The superintendent of documents shall be entitled to frank Government publications.

That clearly applies to official correspondence initiated by the superintendent of documents. The language is added, "The superintendent of documents shall be entitled to frank Government publications."

Mr. MANN. I am only referring to the replies to the correspondence.

Mr. FINLEY. I call the attention of the gentleman from Illinois to the fact that the superintendent of documents initiates the correspondence, and in that he writes a letter that calls for a reply, and it only places him in the same position as other Government officials initiating correspondence for the same purpose and receiving a reply to that correspondence.

Mr. MANN. There is no occasion for the Government, where people are corresponding about documents or anything else for their own benefit, to have the Government furnish them the free mailing privilege.

Mr. FINLEY. Then if the gentleman will permit me, the section proceeds—

In the transmission of such mail matter envelopes, labels, or postal cards are used on which the name of the office and the penalty clause are printed.

It is to be under the penalty clause, and it is placed on a parity with other correspondence of a like character and purport, so that I can see no objection to section 61, considered in that view.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, in further explanation of what the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FINLEY] has said, I might explain that in the case of many of the more valuable publications there are established mailing lists by the different departments, and each annual publication is sent out through this mailing list. I recall that before I was a Member of Congress I frequently received Government publications, and inclosed with them were return postal cards, setting forth the request that I acknowledge their receipt, and also asking whether or not I cared to retain the volumes. Many times I have had requests, together with a frank slip, in which it was stated that if I did not care for the volume, the department sending it would be glad to have it returned. But if the Government had sent to me that volume, together with a letter simply saying that it had been sent and asking me to say whether or not I was going to return it, I would not have felt disposed to spend 2 cents for postage to tell the Government that I did not want the publication. I do not believe it would be right to cut out the words "and replies to the same," because in such a case the letter would be sent out in the interest of Government economy, so that if a publication was not needed by the person to whom it was sent the department would be notified, and then they would have it for distribution somewhere else, where it was needed.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, the case suggested by the chairman of the committee might have merit, but the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] embodies a different status entirely. When a department sends out gratis Government publications, such as the reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission and various reports of other departments, it generally incloses a franked card asking an acknowledgment of receipt. But here you are giving to one official of the Government something that only a limited number of officials have, such as the Director of the Census or the Secretary of the Treasury when he is writing for official information for the benefit of the Government.

The proposition before the committee is whether we should give to the superintendent of documents the privilege to have all persons who correspond with him about publications, to be

purchased at cost, to send their reply without postage charge to the transmitter. There are some of us who have been in Congress a long time who know of instances—although those instances are rare—where Members of Congress have abused the franking privilege by inclosing in letters to their constituents a franked envelope for reply. It is a grave abuse, and it is not supported by law or regulation. Why should you single out one official of the Government, who is virtually doing a commercial business, selling Government publications at cost, and vest in him a privilege not enjoyed by other officials of the Government, of saying to those who correspond with him that their replies may be sent without payment of any postage?

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman—

Mr. STAFFORD. I yield to my colleague on the Post Office Committee.

Mr. FINLEY. I am sure the gentleman must realize his error when he says that no other Government official has this privilege. This is the official correspondence of the superintendent of documents, and the replies to the same are in reply to official correspondence, when he asks for information or wants some data, or perhaps he wants to know whether or not a library wants certain publications. Many Government officials have this same right under the law.

Mr. STAFFORD. I can say without fear of successful contradiction that there is no other Government official who has the authority to inclose a franked penalty envelope to any person who writes to that official for information in connection with his department for the purpose of having the reply inclosed in that franked envelope. I have already excepted the cases where the Director of the Census, or the Treasury Department, or the Agricultural Department—

Mr. FINLEY. Or the Post Office Department.

Mr. STAFFORD. Sends out letters for official information; but here we have the superintendent of documents, who is virtually going to be the distributing agency for the sale of Government publications at cost. He is going to receive thousands and hundreds of thousands of letters from people throughout the country, and it is proposed that when he writes a letter he is to be privileged to inclose a franked penalty envelope, addressed to himself, for a reply, thereby saving the correspondent the little cost of putting a postage stamp on the reply. Under this bill we are providing that all public documents shall be furnished to any person who may apply for them, at the bare cost of paper and printing, without even 10 per cent added to allow for the depreciation of plant or administration expense. We are doing that for the benefit of the public; but here we have a provision that may be abused so greatly as to curtail the postal revenues. I think every Member can see the propriety of adopting the amendment.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. MANN. I gathered from the statements made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] and the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. FINLEY] that the main purpose of this was, where somebody applied to purchase a document and the superintendent of documents mailed the documents to the purchaser, he mailed an inclosed card to show that the purchaser had received the document. I understand that is the real purpose of this.

Mr. FINLEY. I will say that is one purpose; but that is not all of it.

Mr. MANN. I confess that looks like a legitimate reason. The man himself might have no incentive to pay postage to send a card to say that he had received a document, while the superintendent of documents might desire to know whether it had been received or not.

Mr. FINLEY. If the gentleman from Illinois will permit me—

Mr. MANN. I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

Mr. STAFFORD. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin objects. The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 63. PAR. 1. The press gallery of the Senate, the press gallery of the House of Representatives, and each newspaper correspondent whose name appears in the Congressional Directory shall be entitled to one copy of every numbered document ordered printed by either House of Congress, provided that the press gallery superintendent or correspondent files a request for such document with the superintendent of documents at the Government Printing Office within 10 days after the order to print has been made; and shall also be entitled to the Monthly Army List and Directory, the Monthly Navy and Marine Corps List and Directory, the Diplomatic and Consular List of the State Department, the Official Register of the United States, and the Statistical Abstract published by the Department of Commerce.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out lines 20, 21, 22, and 23, on page 67.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 67, strike out lines 20, 21, 22, and 23.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, this paragraph purports to give to the press correspondents one copy each of every numbered document printed by either House of Congress. I think it is proper to do that, but the proviso takes away that gift. It is an Indian gift. You hold it out in your hand and when the man goes to take it you pull it back, by saying that in order to get these documents they must make a requisition within 10 days after the order to print has been made. There is not a correspondent who knows when the order to print is made, and often he does not know what the document is when the order to print is made. The Members of the House do not know one time in ten. There is a proposition which offers to give to the press correspondents documents which they ought to have, but which says that they can not have that right unless they make a requisition for the documents at a time when they do not know what the documents are and probably do not even know when the time is within 10 days after the order to print has been made. The document may be printed a year after. Certainly, a considerable length of time elapses before the document is printed. I think the press correspondents are entitled to receive these documents when they are printed, and while it may be a little more convenient for the Printing Office to know exactly the number of documents which will be demanded, still, that is not possible under the valuation plan, anyhow.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman has a right to oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment pending, and the gentleman has the right to speak in opposition to it.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman should ask unanimous consent to proceed for half an hour, I would not object, but I do object to the request for five minutes when the gentleman has that right.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the argument set forth by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has some consistency in it, and yet, being a newspaper man myself, I am quite sure that the press gallery is alert. I know that it has a man in charge who is continually on the lookout for news that may be of importance, and I also know that if we should undertake to establish a storeroom in the press headquarters for all the documents that are issued we would furnish an enormous supply, and we would soon have a request from the newspaper men not to send such a superfluous number of documents to them. They would need a library to take care of them. In many instances these documents are very valuable. The newspaper men have access to these reports, and they are Johnny-on-the-Spot fellows always. They have access to these reports when they are printed, and if they want to make reference to them they have the privilege of doing so. At least they may have an early print. There are many publications which would amount to a great many volumes in the aggregate, too many for the newspaper men to use in their business.

In conversation with the representatives of the press it was thought best that unless they asked for these documents that there be sent to them only such as they might require.

Mr. MANN. I do not understand that they send them or would be required to send them unless asked for.

Mr. BARNHART. That is the intention of the bill.

Mr. MANN. No; the intention of the bill is that they must make a request for the document before it is printed. All I want to do is to have them make the request after the document is printed.

Mr. BARNHART. If they do not make the request until after the document is printed, as a matter of course their copy might as well be sent to the press gallery. On the other hand, most newspaper men would prefer instead of having all sorts of stuff sent to them that it be taken down and thrown into the Potomac River. If they want the documents they will ask for them, and if they do not want them the Government should not force them upon them.

Mr. MANN. I am not undertaking to force them upon them. The documents will not be sent to the press gallery, and they will not be sent to press correspondents under my amendment unless they ask for them. No press correspondent knows what a document is until after it is printed. There is no chance for a press correspondent to examine the manuscript copy in the office of one of the Secretaries of a department to see whether he wants it or not. There is no chance to examine a

copy of the document that is printed by order of the House to see whether they want a copy or not. Why not let them make the request on the superintendent of documents when the document is printed?

Mr. BARNHART. The reason is that there will be no economy in that whatever. The purpose of this is to try and conserve as much economy as possible. We learned that it would not be acceptable to send all these documents to the press gallery. The newspaper men will not use all the reports. It would enforce the obligation upon the superintendent of documents to supply the press gallery with a copy of every publication, or else hold it in his storehouse.

Mr. MANN. The superintendent has plenty of documents on hand under this bill to supply newspaper correspondents and the public and Members of Congress; that is the theory of the bill. The gentleman talks about sending them to the press gallery. There is nothing here that contemplates sending them to the press gallery, and the gentleman from Indiana knows that as well as I do. There is no intention to force these copies on the newspaper correspondents. The gentleman holds out a promise to these press correspondents, but there is no substance to it, it is pure shadow.

Mr. BARNHART. The gentleman from Illinois does not stop to consider that if we leave it open, according to his proposition, if there are 350 Members, they might exhaust a good many publications, take them all, when one would answer the purpose, and they might have it in common by requesting it for the press gallery.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. MANN) there were—ayes 24, noes 28.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 63. PAR. 2. The superintendent of documents is hereby authorized to make requisitions upon the Public Printer for the necessary number of copies, bound in paper or cloth, as directed by the Joint Committee on Printing, to enable him to make the distribution provided in paragraph 1 of this section: *Provided*, That only one correspondent of any newspaper office, bureau, or press association having more than one correspondent or representative whose names appear in the Congressional Directory shall be supplied by the superintendent of documents with documents and publications provided under this section.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 68, strike out the proviso of section 63 reading as follows:

*Provided*, That only one correspondent of any newspaper office, bureau, or press association having more than one correspondent or representative whose names appear in the Congressional Directory shall be supplied by the superintendent of documents with documents and publications provided under this section."

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I want to briefly oppose the amendment. Take, for instance, the United Press or the Associated Press. If they have 6 men or 12 men in the city, it would be utter folly to send copies to all of them when one copy is all they want. I submit that it would be a waste of public printing and an imposition upon the press bureaus to inflict that many copies upon them by sending one to each member of their staff. I trust that the amendment will not prevail.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I am surprised that the gentleman from Indiana did not say if they had 50 or 75 correspondents; he might just as well. The names printed in the directory do not amount in number to anywhere near the number stated by the gentleman from Indiana. The press correspondents want some of these documents for their own personal use for examination. Why should we decline to give them to them? The cost is unimportant.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. BARNHART) there were—25 ayes and 24 noes.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported that there were 42 ayes and 44 noes.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 64. PAR. 1. The libraries of each executive department in Washington, D. C., the United States Military Academy, the United States Naval Academy, each State and Territory, the District of Columbia, the Government of the Philippine Islands at Manila, the Government of Porto Rico at San Juan, the Pan American Union, each land-grant college, the office of the superintendent of documents, the Historical Library and Museum of Alaska, the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass., and in addition thereto not to exceed one library for



each congressional district and Territory and two libraries at large for each State, to be designated by the superintendent of documents under such rules and regulations as are approved by the Joint Committee on Printing, are hereby constituted depositories of Government publications, and all designations now existing shall be permanent, except as otherwise provided in this section.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word for the purpose of obtaining information on certain provisions in this paragraph. I first direct attention to the provision which states that all designations now existing shall be permanent. Does that include the present list of each library for each congressional district, and of two for the State at large, as is provided in this paragraph?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Or does it provide for a larger number to those that are now receiving these publications?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, it is existing law, and it provides for three. We went over that the other day at some length.

Mr. STAFFORD. It provides for one only to each congressional district.

Mr. BARNHART. Yes; and two for the State at large. That is existing law.

Mr. STAFFORD. So the report states. I thought perhaps there should be some greater liberality than to one library in each congressional district, because in nearly every congressional district there is more than one library. There should be depository libraries in each large city that should be privileged to receive these documents if they wish to.

Mr. BARNHART. The difficulty about that is, as the committee has ascertained, that it is many times difficult to find a library in a congressional district that will accept all of these public documents for lack of space, and there has been no request, so far as the committee knows, that the number be increased, and until such time we felt it was not incumbent upon us to change existing law.

If there was a demand coming from libraries generally, of course the committee would have answered that demand; but inasmuch as there is none, we thought it well to leave it just as it is.

Mr. STAFFORD. As to those designated institutions, may I ask whether any of them are privileged to reject the documents? For instance, take the American Antiquarian Society of Worcester, Mass. I suppose that is a very ancient and honorable institution of the Bay State.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, there are 166 congressional districts in the United States in which there have not been designations as to where these publications shall be sent. I know how it is in my district. I have had publications sent to my libraries, and have afterwards been notified that they did not have shelf room for so many documents.

Mr. STAFFORD. Are any of these specially designated institutions privileged to reject some of these publications if they do not wish to receive them? Are they privileged to select such as they desire?

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, yes. I take it they would be given that privilege.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 64. PAR. 2. The superintendent of documents shall advise all depositories of Government publications as to the number and character of the annual, serial, or periodical publications that will probably be issued by Congress, the executive departments, independent offices, and establishments of the Government during the ensuing calendar year. Each of the said depositories shall be entitled to designate which of the annual, serial, and periodical publications are desired for its use during the ensuing year, and one copy of each of the publications thus selected shall, if published, be regularly supplied thereto: *Provided*, That if any depository subsequently desires to revise its selections during the year, such changes may be made as in the opinion of the superintendent of documents are reasonable. The superintendent of documents shall give the depositories as early notice and information as practicable concerning the issue of Government publications which are not included in any numbered or dated series, and shall give them reasonable opportunity to make selection of such publications. Any designated depository which desires to receive a copy of every Government publication available for library distribution shall be supplied therewith as provided for in this act, if, in the opinion of the superintendent of documents, it is prepared to make all such publications accessible to the public.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes out of order.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. GARNER). The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes out of order. Is there objection?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I do not like to object to any request of my friend, but I do not like to put myself in the attitude of submitting to general debate in the midst of the consideration of this bill. So I am going to now give notice that if there are any other requests like this I shall object.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I would like to inquire the nature of the gentleman's disorder?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I am not going to speak on the subject of the bill.

Mr. SHERLEY. What is the gentleman going to talk about?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I am going to talk about the tariff if I can get a chance. I thought I would ask 10 minutes, but out of consideration for the gentleman from Indiana I have asked only five.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes out of order. Is there objection?

Mr. DONOVAN. Mr. Chairman, the chairman of the committee has just stated that if anyone else makes a similar request he is going to object. That is true, is it?

Mr. BARNHART. That is what I said.

Mr. DONOVAN. Well, another similar request is going to be made, and of course if you want to be fair the gentleman should object.

Mr. BARNHART. Under such conditions, Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will count. [After counting.] Seventy-seven Members present—not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify the absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk called the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adair	George	Lieb	Scully
Austin	Gerry	Lindquist	Sells
Barchfeld	Gillett	Linthicum	Slomp
Bartlett	Godwin, N. C.	Loft	Small
Bell, Cal.	Goldfogle	McClellan	Smith, Md.
Blackmon	Gorman	McGuire, Okla.	Smith, N. Y.
Bowdle	Graham, Pa.	Maher	Sparkman
Brown, N. Y.	Gregg	Martin	Stout
Brown, W. Va.	Griest	Merritt	Stringer
Browning	Griffin	Moore	Sumners
Burke, Pa.	Guernsey	Morin	Switzer
Calder	Hamill	Moss, Ind.	Taggart
Carr	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mulkey	Talbot, Md.
Clancy	Harris	Murdock	Ten Eyck
Coady	Heflin	Murray, Okla.	Thacher
Connolly, Iowa	Hensley	Neely, W. Va.	Thompson, Okla.
Conry	Hobson	O'Leary	Towsend
Covington	Hoxworth	O'Shaunessy	Treadway
Crisp	Humphreys, Miss.	Palmer	Tribble
Decker	Johnson, Utah	Parker	Tuttle
Dooling	Kelster	Patten, N. Y.	Underwood
Driscoll	Kennedy, Conn.	Peters	Vollmer
Drukner	Kent	Porter	Walsh
Edmonds	Kindel	Powers	Watkins
Elder	Kinhead, N. J.	Prouty	Webb
Fairchild	Knowland, J. R.	Ragsdale	Whaley
Faison	Konop	Riordan	Williams
FitzHenry	Korbly	Rothermel	Wilson, N. Y.
Flood, Va.	L'Engle	Rucker	Woodruff
Gardner	Lewis, Pa.	Sabath	Woods

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAGE of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 15902, and finding itself without a quorum, under the rule he caused the roll to be called, whereupon 313 Members, a quorum, answered to their names, and he reported the list of absentees to be entered on the Journal.

The SPEAKER. The committee will resume its sitting.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 65. PAR. 1. There shall be printed and supplied by the Public Printer a sufficient number of copies of all publications printed at the Government Printing Office, not bearing a congressional number, which originate in and are printed for Congress, or either House thereof, or any executive department, independent office, establishment, or officer of the Government, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circulars not of a public character, and all publications of congressional committees and commissions not of a confidential character and not withheld by order of such committees or commissions; and there shall be supplied by the executive department, independent office, establishment, or officer of the Government ordering the same, a sufficient number of copies of all publications printed at the Government's expense elsewhere than at the Government Printing Office, except confidential matter, blank forms, and circulars not of a public character, for the following distribution, unless otherwise specifically provided for or expressly prohibited: To the Executive Office, 2 copies; to the Senate and House Libraries, respectively, 2 copies each; to the Library of Congress, not to exceed 110 copies for its own use and for distribution to international exchanges through the Smithsonian Institution, bound or unbound, as requested by the Librarian of Congress; to the superintendent of documents, 1 copy for official use and a sufficient number of copies to enable him to make distribution to depository libraries: *Provided*, That if any of these publications are bound they shall be distributed in that form under the provisions of this section, and if unbound copies are distributed in advance of the bound editions they shall be supplied immediately upon publication in addition to the foregoing, as follows: Executive Office, 1 copy; Senate and House Libraries, respectively, 1 copy each; Senate and House document rooms, respectively, 1 copy each for reference; Librarian of Congress, 3 copies; superintendent of documents, 2 copies: *Provided further*, That the bind-



ing required by this section shall be done in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 71, line 22, after the word "office," strike out "establishment or officer" and insert in lieu thereof the words "or establishment."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 72, lines 3 and 4, after the word "office" in line 3, strike out "establishment or" and insert in lieu thereof the words "or establishment."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether the Clerk reported the amendment correctly. Will he report the amendment again?

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 72, lines 3 and 4, after the word "office," in line 3, strike out "establishment or" and insert in lieu thereof "or establishment."

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be amended by inserting the word "officer" after "establishment."

Mr. MANN. After "or."

Mr. BARNHART. After "or."

Mr. MANN. Where it is to be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to amend his amendment in the manner indicated. The Clerk will report the modified amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the amendment by inserting the word "officer" after the word "or" in the words proposed to be stricken out.

The question was taken, and the amendment as modified was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 67. The Vice President, each Senator, Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives may send and receive free through the mail any Government publication, extracts from the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and frank slips, if the name of such person is written or printed as a frank thereon on the wrapper with the proper designation of his office or official title; and the provisions of this section shall apply to each of the persons named herein until the 1st day of December following the expiration of his respective term of office. The Vice President, each Senator, Senator elect, Representative, Representative elect, Delegate, Delegate elect, and Resident Commissioner, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall have the privilege of sending free through the mails, under his respective frank, any mail matter to any Government official, and correspondence not exceeding 4 ounces in weight to any person, upon official or departmental business.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 74, line 3, after the figures "67," insert "Par. 1."

Mr. MANN. Is that to be another paragraph?

Mr. BARNHART. Well, there should be two paragraphs, and the purpose is this, if I may be permitted to explain it very briefly. The purpose of this is to limit the Member's privilege of sending documents after his term of office expires, but giving him the franking privilege for correspondence up until the following December.

Mr. MANN. That is the purpose of the amendment the gentleman proposes to offer afterwards?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 74, line 10, after the word "title," strike out all down to and including the word "office," in line 13.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, as far as I am personally concerned, I am not interested in the subject, because if I ever have the good luck to be defeated for election to Congress, I am out forever, and I will not be sorry for it. But ever since I have been a Member of the House—and I want to call the attention of the Members here, especially those on the Democratic side who are going out, and are going to stay out, to this proposition—we have always given to the Member of Congress who is defeated the franking privilege until the December following, and in addition to that, unless there was a special session of Congress, we have permitted him to control the documents to

his credit until the regular session of Congress convenes and his successor was sworn in.

Gentlemen who were here in the last Congress will remember that the Sixty-first Congress passed a resolution, in view of the special session of Congress which was to come, giving to the retiring Members the control of the documents until the next regular session of Congress. I remember that resolution very well. I opposed it when it passed, and immediately in the Sixty-second Congress I introduced a resolution, or aided in one, I have forgotten which now, rescinding the former resolution so that the Members who came in should have the documents; but where a new Member has not been sworn in I am inclined to think that the retiring Member is still entitled to control the documents to his credit in the folding room. Of course there is no way that you can provide by which the successor of a Member shall have those documents, because it is easy enough as long as the transfer system exists for the retiring Member during his term to transfer the documents which are to his credit in the folding room to some other Member who has been reelected. Now, I think the principle of charity should first begin at home. I am always in favor of the Members who are here, though I hope that there will be enough new Members in the next House to change the political complexion of the next House. [Applause on the Republican side.] Yet there is not a single Member, even on the Democratic side, whom I would not be glad if he should be returned. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I can not understand why we should deliberately say that these documents which we have to our credit in the folding room shall be taken away from us at the end of the term of office, while under existing law we have control of them until our successors are sworn in. Why should not we retain control of them? Most of the Members of the Congress who are defeated are prospective candidates in the future, and they will do just as much justice to the people in their districts in the distribution of documents as their successors will. They understand the plan, are familiar with the ropes; they may be here for some time closing up business, and their successors do not come in until the following December. Why should these documents be taken away from the retiring Member and given to the Member who has never in all probability seen Washington, knows nothing about the folding room, and who is not familiar with the practice of the House? I am in favor of taking care of the Member who is retiring and letting him do as he now does, have the right to distribute documents to his credit until his successor appears in Washington and takes his seat. [Applause.]

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the argument made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was really all destroyed by the adoption this morning of an amendment to a previous section providing that the documents belonging to the district of a Member and that are not sent out at the expiration of his term of office shall revert to the superintendent of documents.

Now, under those conditions, and if the provision in the bill which is contained in section 68 prevails, that hereafter the distribution of documents shall be by a valuation plan, there would not be a single document available for a man whose term of office had expired. Then, why continue the franking privilege of a Member of the House if he has no documents to send out? It simply makes the law clear, if we are going to adopt it—and I take it that we are, because the gentleman from Illinois himself agreed to an amendment this morning without protest when we withdrew the amendment offered by him to my substitute and which was unanimously adopted by the House, providing that the documents belonging to a district shall cease to be controlled by a Member of Congress after his term of office has expired. And therefore, gentlemen, the argument of the gentleman from Illinois that this privilege ought to prevail seems to me far-fetched. But this language will provide, when the section is perfected, that a Member of Congress may have the franking privilege for correspondence until the following 1st day of December, but not for documents.

Mr. GOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. I yield.

Mr. GOOD. There would be nothing to prevent a Member from withdrawing the documents he may want to send out just before his term of office expires and then send them out during the next few weeks if this amendment should prevail, would there?

Mr. BARNHART. What amendment?

Mr. GOOD. The amendment to which the gentleman is talking.

Mr. BARNHART. He has not offered an amendment, as I understand it. He simply talked to a pro forma amendment.

Mr. MANN. Under the gentleman's amendment, as I understand it, if a Member of Congress who is retiring draws docu-



ments out of the folding room on the 3d of March, he will not be permitted on the 5th of March to frank them out to anyone.

Mr. BARNHART. That is the present understanding, for the reason that we have already adopted a provision that these documents are not for the Member of Congress. I do not agree with the gentleman from Illinois that when my term of office expires that the privilege should be continued to me of distributing documents in a district for which another Representative has been elected. But I may be mistaken about it. However, if this valuation plan prevails, then the Member of Congress will have nothing to distribute and will have no use for the franking privilege, because we have already provided that all documents to the credit of his district at the expiration of his term shall revert to the superintendent of documents.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, just a word. The argument of the gentleman from Indiana falls to the ground when it is understood. Under the valuation plan, if that be adopted, a Member of the House will be entitled to a certain credit under the bill, viz, \$1,800, which he may draw out in public documents, but he can not draw out any document after his term has expired. If he has a credit balance on the 3d of March, as he is going out of office, he may draw out those documents, but under the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana now proposed, he can not mail them out under a frank after the 3d of March. Now, I take it, that Members of Congress often have a considerable credit balance as they are retiring, which their successor will not get the benefit of, and which the district will not get the benefit of, unless they draw the documents out from the superintendent of documents and mail them to their districts.

Mr. BARNHART. Just by word of explanation, as it might clear the situation, by a slip of the tongue I said the documents would revert at the expiration of the Member's term to the superintendent of documents. I should have said the amendment provides that they shall go to a Member's successor and be to his credit.

Mr. MANN. And that does not apply to the valuation scheme at all, does it?

Mr. BARNHART. No; not to the valuation scheme.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman did not answer the argument I made a while ago, but undertook to say that this proposition was affected by the valuation scheme. I am now answering him. Under the valuation scheme a credit to a Member on his retirement does not inure to the benefit of his successor, and if the valuation scheme be adopted a Member of Congress should have the right, as he is going out of office, to exhaust his credit in the taking of Government publications of value to his district and sending them out under his frank, which you can not do if this amendment be agreed to.

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BARNHART. Does not the gentleman from Illinois think that four months from the date of election, when a Member has been defeated or when he knows he is going to retire from Congress, is sufficient time for him to get these documents all out, if he sees fit to do so?

Mr. MANN. It might be sufficient for the gentleman from Indiana, although I would not class him with the lazy Members of Congress; but for those of us who are really busy we have enough to do at the short session of Congress without putting in the time sending out public documents. And if we are to have the opportunity of drawing them out just before the term expires and sending them out during the next few weeks, we will have plenty of time after we are retired and our successors are sworn in. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to have the amendment reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MANN. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 17, noes 54.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 74, line 13, at the beginning of the line insert the words "Sec. 67. Par. 2."

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I would have that inserted after the word "office," in line 13, instead of at the beginning.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will again report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 74, line 13, after the word "office," insert "Sec. 67. Par. 2."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BARNHART. Now, Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the other amendment that I sent to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent to withdraw the amendment sent to the Clerk's desk. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 68. PAR. 1. The Vice President and each Senator shall be entitled to order of the superintendent of documents such Government publications for free public distribution as are authorized by this section to the value of not to exceed \$2,200 annually, and each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner shall be entitled to likewise order Government publications to the value of not to exceed \$1,800 annually: *Provided*, That the superintendent of documents shall, on the 1st day of July, 1914, credit the Vice President and each Senator with Government publications, as provided in this section, to the value of not to exceed \$1,470, and shall likewise credit each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner with such publications to the value of not to exceed \$1,200, and, on the 4th day of March of each succeeding year the superintendent of documents shall credit the valuation account of each person entitled thereto with the annual amount as herein authorized; but no such valuation accounts or credits shall be available or used for any other publication, purpose, or person than as authorized by this section, and they shall not be subject to transfer or assignment from one person to another, or in any wise held to be a personal asset of the individual in whose name such accounts or credits may be recorded: *Provided further*, That the unused balance of every valuation account shall lapse on the 3d day of March of each year and shall not be available for any purpose thereafter: *Provided further*, That, in event of a vacancy in any position designated in this act as entitled to a valuation account or quota of Government publications, the valuation amount of documents remaining to the credit of the person who held such position shall go to the credit of his successor, as provided for herein: *Provided further*, That the superintendent of documents shall distribute on the order of the Secretary and the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate, and the Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, and the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, not to exceed 10 copies each of any publication printed for congressional valuation distribution: *Provided further*, That any person credited with a valuation account or quota of Government publications, as provided for in this act, or any employee or agent of such person, or any officer or employee of Congress or either House thereof, who shall sell or dispose of for gain or profit and publications obtained either directly or indirectly under the provisions of this section, shall be fined not more than \$1,000: *Provided further*, That the superintendent of documents shall not supply publications on any valuation account in excess of the amount lawfully credited to the person having such an account with him; the superintendent of documents shall not sell, charge to any valuation account, or otherwise dispose of any publication in his charge, except as authorized by law, at less than the price fixed therefor by the Public Printer; and if the Public Printer, the superintendent of documents, or any other officer or employee of the Government Printing Office shall permit or knowingly be party to any evasion or violation of this act, whereby the Government shall suffer any loss or damage therefrom, he shall be fined not more than \$5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer some amendments to perfect the provision as to dates.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 75, line 3, after the word "publications," insert "for free public distribution, as authorized by this section."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MANN. What is the effect of that? A Member can not get a document at all unless it is printed for free distribution?

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, no.

Mr. MANN. Is not that the effect?

Mr. BARNHART. The language here simply harmonizes with that on the previous page, relating to Senators and the Vice President. The gentleman will see that, beginning with section 68, paragraph 1. "The Vice President and each Senator shall be entitled to order of the superintendent of documents such Government publications for free public distribution," and so forth, and on page 75, line 2, we have used the word "likewise." To make it perfectly clear, after the word "publications," we have inserted the same qualification that is inserted on the previous page.

Mr. MANN. Very well.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 75, line 4, after the word "that," strike out the language down to and including the word "and," in line 11, which is as follows: "That the superintendent of documents shall, on the 1st day of July, 1914, credit the Vice President and each Senator with Government publications, as provided in this section, to the value of not so exceed



\$1,470, and shall likewise credit each Representative, Delegate, and Resident Commissioner with such publications to the value of not to exceed \$1,200, and."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. MANN. How will that make the section read?

Mr. BARNHART. The section will read then, "Provided, That on the 4th day of March of each succeeding year."

By way of explanation I may say that when the bill was first introduced it was thought it might be possible to enact it in time for it to take effect on the 1st of last July. This simply corrects the date so as to make it at the expiration of the Member's term, whereas the provision of the bill as drafted would have carried it from the 1st of July to the 4th of next March, and that being unnecessary we propose to strike it out.

Mr. MANN. Why not make it read "1915"? It is certain this bill will not become a law much in advance of July 1, 1915. It ought to commence with the fiscal year.

Mr. BARNHART. I submit, Mr. Chairman, it ought to commence with the term of Congress. It has nothing to do with the fiscal year.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the next committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 75, line 11 after the word "March," insert a comma and the words "1915 and."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to strike out the proviso commencing on line 20 of page 75.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 75, line 20, strike out the following: "Provided further, That the unused balance of every valuation account shall lapse on the 3d day of March of each year and shall not be available for any purpose thereafter."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, if the valuation plan is to be adopted, it ought to be adopted in such a way as that the rights of Members of Congress are fairly conserved. I suppose there should be some restriction as to the length of time it is allowed to stand. But it seems to me very harsh, indeed, to say that if the valuation plan is to be adopted the Member of Congress with a credit of \$1,800 the first year he is here can not allow that credit to run for the second year he is here. Of course, the result of this proposition, if it goes into law, is to make the House Office Building a storage warehouse for documents. A Member of Congress, before he gets "dry behind the ears" in Congress, if we do not have an extra session, will be called upon to draw out all his public documents to the value of \$1,800 or lose credit for them. What will he do? He will draw them out and store them in his office, and it will make a demand on the Government to rent more room or build more buildings or give him more office room, so that he can store these documents. Ordinarily a Member of Congress, newly elected, does not take his seat until December, more than a year after his election. He commences to draw his pay from the 4th day of March. He does not have the same facilities during that time, during the vacation period, for sending out documents that he will have after he comes here; and yet it is proposed to require him to draw out all of his documents for that year before the 3d of March following his taking his seat on the first Monday in December. The credit can not run over during his second year. At the very time, to speak plainly, when he has a campaign on for renomination or reelection he is not permitted to use these documents which are to his credit unless he has drawn them out and stored them somewhere.

Now, I do not see any excuse for such a proposition. There is no sense in it. There is no reason for it. It will add to the expense of the Government. It will add to the annoyance of Members of Congress. It will add to the demands for more room, and it will not accomplish a single good thing. So I have moved to strike that out.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I want to speak in opposition to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] is recognized.

Mr. BARNHART. First of all, Mr. Chairman, I want to offer a substitute for the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers a substitute, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 75, line 21, after the word "lapse," strike out "on the 1st day of March of each year" and insert "at the end of each Congress."

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, this, in substance, was the position of the House members of the Joint Committee on Printing; but inasmuch as the terms of the Senators expire only once in six years, it was thought best and it was agreed that it would be well to terminate this allotment each year. The same argument was made to the committee by myself that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has just made, of the possibility of a Member not getting in. But the fact is, now that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] has shot a hole in the proposition of having the privilege of Members to send out documents terminated when their term of office expires, it is very important that an amendment of this kind be adopted, I think, because under the provision that has already been adopted as to the documents that are now accredited to Members, and will be accredited to them—but not under the valuation plan—it will be necessary that this terminate at the end of a term, rather than at the end of the year, and I hope that my amendment to the gentleman's amendment will prevail.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I am in sympathy with the proposed valuation scheme, but I am not in sympathy with this proposed punishment of Members, to compel them to utilize their publications either within a year or within one term of Congress. All of us who have had any experience here know that the demand for publications varies; and if you are going to establish a certain unit of standard to which every Member shall be entitled in the matter of publications, he ought, so long as he remains in Congress, to have the privilege of utilizing that amount of publications, whether he sees fit to distribute them in one year, two years, or four years.

I further agree with the chairman of the Committee on Printing [Mr. BARNHART] that this privilege ought to terminate when the Member goes out of Congress, and that it should not be continued beyond that time; that it should not continue until the December following his retirement. I can speak personally on that question, because I was out of Congress for one term, and when I was out I was giving my attention to the practice of law, and I did not wish to be bothered with requests for documents. Fortunately for me, there was an extra session called within a few days after my retirement, which resulted in my successor receiving all such inquiries.

But I can not see any reason, except you wish to punish Members, in compelling them to utilize their allowance within the term of a Congress. For instance, suppose just a month or two before the close of a term of Congress a certain publication is issued—for instance, the Agricultural Yearbook. It does not so happen, but you can not tell when that publication may be issued and be available to the Members. Supposing 1,800 Agricultural Yearbooks should be credited to a Member in February, 1915. He would then necessarily be compelled right then and there to withdraw those publications by March 4 or else lose the right.

Mr. TAVENNER. I am afraid the gentleman misunderstands this bill, because there will not be any of those documents credited to the Member at all unless he asks that they be.

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, I do not misunderstand the bill. I will say to the gentleman. I gave some consideration to this bill when it was under consideration in the Senate two years ago. Now, suppose we are holding back our allowance for the purpose of getting Agricultural Yearbooks and they are published in February, 1915.

Mr. LOBECK. As a matter of fact, they are published in June.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is a supposititious case; but it is applicable to any other case. We would be obliged to exercise our allowance entirely within that one month, or within two weeks, in order to get those Agricultural Yearbooks, and in order to do that we would have to store them in our offices or in our attics.

Mr. BARNHART. I am sure the gentleman is not clear in his statement to the House, for this reason: There will not be any possibility for an allowance of 1,800 yearbooks in February of any year, because under this plan the Member, immediately when he comes to Congress—

Mr. STAFFORD. There is an allowance of \$1,800, and he can have an allowance of 2,100 copies of the yearbook if he wishes to use his allowance for that purpose exclusively.

Mr. BARNHART. He can have them at any time after he comes into Congress.

Mr. STAFFORD. He will not be able to utilize his \$1,800 allowance for agricultural yearbooks, which he may wish especially for his district if they are published late in February, 1915, unless he utilizes his allowance then and there; and if he



does not do it his allowance of \$1,800, or so much of that allowance as he wishes to use for agricultural yearbooks, will lapse. It is unreasonable. It is only making it inconvenient for Members of Congress. It is all right to limit this allowance and make a Member exercise it before the expiration of his service in Congress, but it is not right to compel a Member to lose his allowance every two years unless he exercises it at that term.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I object.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] is entitled to recognition on that.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Washington makes the point of order that there is no quorum present, and the Chair will count. [After counting.] Eighty-seven Members—not a quorum. The Clerk will call the roll.

The Clerk proceeded to call the roll, and the following Members failed to answer to their names:

Adamson	Fordney	Konop	Rucker
Allen	Frear	Korby	Sabath
Anthony	French	Lazaro	Scully
Aswell	Gardner	L'Engle	Sells
Austin	Garrett, Tex.	Lewis, Md.	Sherley
Baker	George	Lewis, Pa.	Sims
Bartlett	Gerry	Lindquist	Sisson
Bathrick	Gillett	Linthicum	Slomp
Bell, Cal.	Godwin, N. C.	Loft	Small
Blackmon	Goldfogle	McClellan	Smith, Md.
Borland	Goodwin, Ark.	McGulre, Okla.	Smith, Saml. W.
Broussard	Graham, Pa.	McKellar	Smith, Minn.
Brown, N. Y.	Gregg	Maher	Smith, N. Y.
Brown, W. Va.	Griest	Martin	Smith, Tex.
Browning	Griffin	Merritt	Stephens, Miss.
Buchanan, Tex.	Guernsey	Metz	Stephens, Tex.
Burke, Pa.	Hamill	Moore	Stevens, N. H.
Calder	Hamilton, N. Y.	Morin	Stringer
Candler, Miss.	Hardwick	Mott	Summers
Carlin	Harris	Mulkey	Sutherland
Carr	Hayes	Murdock	Taggart
Church	Heflin	Murray, Okla.	Talbot, Md.
Clancy	Henry	Neely, W. Va.	Taylor, Ark.
Clark, Fla.	Hensley	Nelson	Ten Eyck
Coady	Hinebaugh	Oglesby	Thacher
Connolly, Iowa	Hobbs	O'Hair	Thompson, Okla.
Conry	Houston	Oldfield	Towner
Covington	Howard	O'Leary	Townsend
Crisp	Hoxworth	O'Shaunessy	Treadway
Davis	Hughes, Ga.	Palmer	Tribble
Dooling	Hughes, W. Va.	Parker	Tuttle
Doughton	Humphreys, Miss.	Patten, N. Y.	Vare
Driscoll	Jacoway	Payne	Vaughan
Drukker	Johnson, S. C.	Peters	Walker
Dunn	Johnson, Utah	Plumley	Walsh
Eagle	Jones	Porter	Watkins
Edmonds	Keister	Pou	Whaley
Elder	Kennedy, Conn.	Powers	Whitacre
Estopinal	Kent	Prouty	Wilson, N. Y.
Fairchild	Key, Ohio	Quin	Woodruff
Faison	Kindel	Rainey	Woods
Finley	Kinkaid, N. J.	Rauch	
Fitzgerald	Kitchin	Riordan	
Flood, Va.	Knowland, J. R.	Rothermel	

The committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAGE of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having under consideration the bill H. R. 15902, the codification of the printing laws, finding itself without a quorum, had caused the roll to be called, and 258 Members answered to their names, and he presented a list of the absentees.

The committee resumed its sitting.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, I want to seriously call your attention to the mistake you will make if you vote for an amendment to this bill providing that credit to a Member of Congress under the valuation plan shall continue to him after his term of office has expired, for this reason: Under the valuation plan a Member is entitled to \$1,800 worth of documents a year. If that Member should serve 10 years and should be a designing Member he could accumulate \$1,000 worth of these documents each year by not distributing them, and at the end of 10 years, with the credit cumulative, he could draw out those documents, \$10,000 worth, and use them for his own personal distribution after his term of office expired. It may be right, but I doubt seriously if such a plan is fair to the American people. They are entitled to these documents as they are published, and it is not fair that a Member of Congress should have the privilege of denying to his district the use of those documents until he goes out and then draw out the enormous amount of them and broadcast them for his own purpose.

Mr. GOOD. How much would documents be worth at the end of 10 years?

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, he could draw out documents that are of current publication; he would not have to take old documents.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. BUTLER. Is it possible that a Member of Congress would be so low and mean as to sell public documents? Has the gentleman every heard of such a case?

Mr. BARNHART. I did not say that he would sell them.

Mr. BUTLER. Or turn them into profit for himself.

Mr. BARNHART. I said he could let them accumulate to the extent of \$10,000 if he served for 10 years and failed to draw out \$1,000 worth each year, and then under the resolution that was put through a while ago distribute them after his term of office expired, and that would not be right.

Mr. BUTLER. No; that would not be right.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Indiana knows that he is mistaken about that proposition. He could not use them after the term of office expired.

Mr. BARNHART. Why not, under the amendment that the gentleman from Illinois had adopted, providing that he should have the franking privilege after the expiration of his term until the following December? He would have from the expiration of his term of office to the following December to distribute the books, if he saw fit.

Mr. MANN. Unless he saw fit to draw them out before, and he could do that under the gentleman's scheme.

Mr. BARNHART. If it is provided at the end of two years that his right to those documents shall lapse, then he would not have any privilege of accumulating such an enormous amount of documents and denying his district the use of them.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York. Under your rule is it not probable that one district might get its full share and another district not get its full share?

Mr. BARNHART. Why, not at all. Each district will get the same allotment.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York. It will get the same allotment, but if they are not drawn they will not get the same measure.

Mr. BARNHART. On that theory I would say that nobody should be responsible for a Member of Congress not attending to his duty.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. CLINE. I want to inquire the theory on which this valuation proceeds—if it is that the documents shall return to the document room at the end of the term of a Member?

Mr. BARNHART. Not the documents. Under this provision under consideration now they will continue to his successor. However, we are talking now about the documents that will be on hand credited to Members under the present plan on the 4th of March next.

Mr. CLINE. If they are credited to me, suppose I do not draw them out the 4th of March next, then they go back to the general stock, do they not?

Mr. BARNHART. No; at the end of your term of service.

Mr. CLINE. If they belong to the district, why do you not provide that my successor shall have these documents?

Mr. BARNHART. Because the gentleman's successor will have an allotment of \$1,800 the moment he comes to Congress.

Mr. CLINE. But the district ought to have these that I have not drawn out.

Mr. BARNHART. I do not know whether Congress ought to provide against inactivity of Members or not.

Mr. CLINE. Congress ought to provide for the district and not for the Member.

Mr. TALCOTT of New York. That is the point.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. Is it not a fact that the Members draw pretty close up to the full quota of their documents?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I will answer that by saying that these car barns at the foot of the hill are rented each year at a cost to the Government of \$4,000, and how many car loads of documents are in there credited to Members of Congress I do not know. I do know that in addition to that storehouse there are other storehouses about here and in the terraces of the Capitol that are filled to overflowing with documents credited to Members that are yellow with age. They are obsolete as to date, and the Government has paid for them. It has paid as much as 8 cents a pound in addition to the printing and binding for the paper, and they are to be taken out of there from time to time now, cut up, and sold as junk at about eight-tenths of a



cent a pound, and that is the waste that we are trying to avoid.

Mr. GOULDEN. Does not the gentleman believe that much of that truck was useless when it was published originally?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. And that the gentleman's committee should guard against such publication?

Mr. BARNHART. I want to submit that we are now seeking authorization of law to stop that very thing.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. In the gentleman's prefatory remarks he stated that this would result in a Member accumulating his allowances and thereby sending out obsolete documents.

Mr. BARNHART. I did not say that. I said that he might.

Mr. STAFFORD. He might send out obsolete documents, conveying the impression that the Members would be privileged to send out old documents. I want to ask whether in a subsequent section of the bill there is not a provision which forbids the printing of any public document after two years of its publication except upon approval of the Joint Committee on Printing?

Mr. BARNHART. That was corrected all right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, this is a matter which is wholly nonpolitical and affects in the main only the convenience of the Members of Congress and the rights of constituents. I do not know whether all Members are familiar with what is called the valuation scheme that is carried in this bill. It is proposed to change the existing law under which documents which are printed are printed in a fixed number and a certain quota allotted to each Member of Congress going into the folding rooms of the two Houses. The proposition is that each Member of the House shall have a credit with what is called the superintendent of documents at the Government Printing Office of \$1,800 each year, and that he may draw against that credit any documents which are printed under this congressional distribution plan. You could draw \$1,800 worth of Yearbooks or \$1,800 worth of horse books or \$1,800 in one publication, or any such number as you please, the total not to exceed \$1,800 worth. I am neither advocating nor opposing that proposition at the present time, but endeavoring to perfect it, so that if the valuation scheme shall be agreed to as proposed by this section it shall be agreed to on terms which are reasonably convenient for Members of the House. It should be borne in mind, first, that this credit is not assignable; it can not be transferred; it can not be sold. It can only be used by the Member himself officially. The bill provides that the unused balance of every valuation account shall lapse on the 3d day of March of each year and shall not be available for any purpose thereafter. I have moved to strike out that provision, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART] has offered an amendment which I think ought to be agreed to, making the ending of the valuation once in two years instead of once a year. I shall vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana to perfect the text, and then vote to strike out the proviso entirely. I shall vote to perfect the text because, if it is to stay in, it is much better with the amendment than without; but I think it ought to go out entirely, and I will admit that there ought to be some limitation upon the length of time or the amount of money, if the scheme is to be adopted, which a single Member of Congress may have to his credit. But what will be the result of adopting even the proposition of the gentleman from Indiana? I have to my credit \$1,800 a year, and in two years I have \$3,600.

The law provides under this proposition that at the end of two years that credit ceases. What do I do on the 3d of March, just before the credit ends? If I am reelected to Congress, what will I do? Lose the credit? Why, not unless I am a foolish man. If you had money to your credit in bank, and you could not check against it after the 3d of March, what would you do on the 3d of March? Why draw it all out. But if you had the money you could use it very handily; but if you buy the public documents, what would you do with them? Store them over in your office building. There is no escape from the proposition, and then you have these old documents stored away there instead of having—

Mr. BARNHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. I will yield, although I would like to make an intelligible statement to the House.

Mr. BARNHART. I know the gentleman would not intentionally misrepresent the facts.

Mr. MANN. I do not either intentionally or unintentionally misrepresent the facts.

Mr. BARNHART. The fact is the folding rooms in the Capitol are continued for that very purpose of not depriving Members of what are due them at the expiration of their terms or compelling them to take the publications to their offices. That is one of the purposes of continuing these folding rooms.

Mr. MANN. Well, Mr. Chairman, I am glad to hear the gentleman make that statement. He has been urging all the time that the folding rooms should be abolished, and the whole valuation scheme contemplated the abolishment of the folding rooms of the House and the Senate. If the folding rooms be continued, then what will the Member do if his valuation must end at the end of two years? He will draw them from the superintendent of documents and transfer them to the folding rooms. That is what he will do. How does the Government gain anything by that? What difference does it make to the Government whether documents have been printed and placed in the folding room or whether the Member is entitled to them for printing in the future as he asks for them? Certainly the Government does not gain anything in the requirement that the Member shall ask the printing be done and transfer his documents to the folding room. The whole valuation scheme is upon the theory that Members will choose the documents as they come out which are most demanded in their districts down to date and use their credit in the sending of documents into their districts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five minutes additional.

Mr. MANN. I do not think I shall use that much.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Illinois may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MANN. Now, I represent a city district—

Mr. BARNHART. Would the gentleman yield once more?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BARNHART. I know the gentleman does not want to misrepresent—

Mr. MANN. I do not misrepresent.

Mr. BARNHART. Well, when the gentleman says I have favored the abolishment of these folding rooms I want to submit that the bill as it came from the Senate contained that provision, and I stood up for the present provision of the bill going in.

Mr. MANN. I never repeat a private conversation, and hence I will not repeat any I have had with the gentleman. The whole theory of this bill contemplates the abolishment of the folding room, but that is a matter purely of argument. If it be true that the folding room is to be continued, then my argument is that much stronger, because there is no reason for taking the credit away from a member of the office of the superintendent of documents in order to compel him to order documents and transfer them to the folding room of the House.

Mr. BUTLER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. I do.

Mr. BUTLER. I would like very much to have the privilege of selecting the publications which my constituents would like to have, and I would not like to lose credit at the end of two years, and I would like to leave that to my successor the same as to leave documents to my successor. If that plan could be worked out, I think it would be convenient and useful to my constituents if I can have a credit of \$1,800 to obtain documents instead of being put to the trouble of trading around continually with Members of the House.

Mr. MANN. Under this scheme you can not.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand so.

Mr. MANN. I represent a city district that is wholly within the limits of the city of Chicago, although a portion of it is in a way agricultural. I get my quota of books and send them out in the main; sometimes I give some Member a few and sometimes get some transferred to me, but I use my documents in the main; but the greatest demand in my district for documents is for publications of the Smithsonian Institution or the National Museum or the American Historical Society or the National Academy of Sciences, or something of that sort, such publications constantly being demanded, especially by people connected with the University of Chicago, which is in my district. Now, I will not let those lapse. The Smithsonian Institution may issue a publication just after the 3d of March. Why should I not be permitted to draw out my quota of that, even if I have held it over for six months for that purpose? Who is hurt by it? The Government does not gain anything by it. Now, instead of leaving my quota with the superintendent of documents I will draw out, and any other Member will, documents sufficient to use up my quota or my credit there and keep them on deposit. The



Democrats of this House have been very kind to me as minority leader, the officials, and have provided me with a storeroom in the Capitol, apart from my office, where I have a good many things stored. Well, I do not know how long I will be minority leader or a Member of the House, but I would find some place to store those documents in justice to my district rather than let my credit lapse. Now, it may be proper to provide in some way so a man does not accumulate a credit of \$10,000 or anything like that, but you get these documents in the main for the benefit of the constituents of your district, and there is no reason, there is no economy in taking away the right which we have now and letting this credit balance lapse at the end of our term of office.

If Members desire to cut off their own noses, they have that privilege, though I do not think it will add anything to their beauty.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last two words in order to ask the chairman of the committee a question. I would like to ask if in the distribution of the allowance for publications to be circulated whether there is any difference in the various districts in regard to the population, or whether each district gets the same amount?

Mr. BARNHART. Each district under the plan would get the same amount.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. That does not seem to me like a fair proposition. For instance, I have probably 400,000 population in my district, and there are other districts that probably have not 200,000 population. The distribution of publications of this kind ought to have some consideration for the population.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BUTLER. The documents are always distributed equally, I think.

Mr. BARNHART. If the chairman of the committee were selfish, he would report according to the idea of the gentleman from Illinois, from the fact that he has a quarter of a million people in his own district, but the plan has always been to issue for the use of each Member of Congress an equal number of public documents. If the legislatures of the several States make mistakes in giving to a Congressman a population greater than the number ought to be, it should be no fault of the committee nor the Congress.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. It would not be the fault of the people of those districts, would it, to have one district, a small one, have more than they need, and a district having a large population not have enough?

Mr. BARNHART. The law would have to be revised then every time there was an increase or decrease of population in the district.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. It seems to me as if it ought to be framed so that there would be so much per capita.

Mr. BARNHART. It is not the way now, and to do that would probably precipitate a great controversy.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. What we should try to determine is to distribute these to the best interests of the people and not to the interest of the Members of Congress.

Mr. BARNHART. Certainly.

Mr. BUCHANAN of Illinois. They ought to be put in the hands of the people who would be interested in them, and who would be profited by them, and not merely sent out to satisfy the Members of Congress.

Mr. BARNHART. After all, this duty is in the keeping of the Congressman or Senator. If he neglects to comply with the people's wants and their interests in the matter of documents, it is the fault of this people's servant and not of the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], as amended by the amendment of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. BARNHART].

Mr. MANN. Not as amended. My amendment is to strike out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois to strike out the proviso.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, is the time for debate on this amendment exhausted?

The CHAIRMAN. The time for debate is exhausted. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BARNHART. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 44, noes 42.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I demand tellers. This is a most important feature of this bill.

Tellers were ordered, and Mr. BARNHART and Mr. MANN took their places as tellers.

The committee again divided; and the tellers reported—ayes 55, noes 29.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the paragraph.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Good] moves to strike out the paragraph.

Mr. GOOD. Mr. Chairman, I recognize that the present arrangement in regard to the distribution of public documents is not satisfactory, and yet an examination of the publication which is circulated in support of this provision convinces me that this valuation scheme is largely of a tempest in a teapot after all. The large item of expense in the printing of all public documents is the \$470,000 expended for the publication of Agricultural Yearbooks. That comprises over one-half of the total expense, as computed in this publication for all the publications that are placed to the Members' credit. During this Congress and in the last Congress, too, we debated day after day with regard to the question of mileage of Members. That question became a campaign issue in many of the congressional districts throughout the country. The question of the allowance to Members for clerk hire was another item that required considerable discussion, and it has become an issue in certain campaigns throughout the country. We have also an allowance for stationery, and that question comes up for discussion.

Mr. GOULDEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GOOD. I will.

Mr. GOULDEN. What was the cost figured by the Government for these Yearbooks?

Mr. GOOD. The total cost as I get it here is \$1 each.

Mr. GOULDEN. Thank you.

Mr. GOOD. And now we have proposed that there shall be given to each Member of Congress \$1,800 worth of publications annually, and in every appropriation bill that comes before Congress appropriating money for these publications there will be Members asking to raise the limit and Members asking to lower the limit, and the fact that an allowance of \$1,800 worth of publications is allowed each Member annually will become an issue in many campaigns.

Again, suppose a Member living in an agricultural district takes his entire quota in agricultural books and sends them to the farmers throughout his district. He exhausts his quota, but farmers keep writing to him for more agricultural yearbooks, and what is he going to do? He can not say his quota is exhausted very well, because the farmers will come back and say, "You have an allowance of \$1,800. All I am asking for is one book." The Member will have to buy the book and send it to him. And so on all down the line. I know there are a good many publications that Members do not use, but there are but few of them published and the cost to the Government is not a very considerable item. Take these reports on water surveys, and things of that kind, and a great many of them should not be published at all. They should not be placed to the credit of Members. The Government should save that money and not publish them at all, or if published distributed by the department publishing them. But, after all, when you consider the total cost it is inconsequential compared with the cost of publishing Agricultural Yearbooks and things of that kind. The publications that are valuable cost money; the valuable publications are sent out, and every district wants them.

Now, I agree that there is some cause for complaint about the present system.

At first blush I was inclined to think that this method of valuation was a good solution of the question, but the more I study this proposition, the more strongly I become convinced that we are adopting something here that will rise up and plague every Member of Congress in the future. It is a serious proposition. It is a great departure from the present method, and we ought not to be adopting these measures that are going to commercialize the seats of Members of Congress without Members knowing what they are doing. I do not believe that Members of Congress ought to be simply distributing public documents and be errand boys for the respective district, anyway. These documents ought to be largely distributed by some one else. Some other Government agency or officer ought to send out these publications. But when you put them to the credit of Members it is the Member's duty to send them out to his con-



stituents. In my opinion, the adoption of this plan will increase the expense to the Government.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Iowa has expired.

Mr. TAVENNER and Mr. LEVY rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will first recognize the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER], a member of the committee.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to strike out the last two words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. TAVENNER] moves to strike out the last two words.

Mr. TAVENNER. In answer to the point that if a Member of Congress went ahead at the beginning of his term and completely exhausted his credit by sending out \$1,800 worth of Yearbooks under this valuation system that some of his constituents who had not received copies might write in and complain because they had not received one of the books, and would say that the Member had \$1,800 worth of books to his credit and that they were not being treated fairly; it is only fair to say that the same condition might arise under the present system. A member now gets about 800 copies of the Yearbook, and if as soon as they are placed to his credit he should send them all out, without waiting for legitimate requests, constituents could write in to their Member and make the same complaint.

Under this valuation system the proposition is to place to the credit of each Member for his constituents \$1,800 worth of documents each year. I can not see why any Member of Congress should oppose this proposition, because it is in the interest of Members of Congress and in the interest of their constituents. Under the present system about one-third of the documents that go to the credit of each Member are of no value whatever to him or his constituents, and they are ultimately sold as junk.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does not the gentleman believe that the agricultural papers and the school journals will publish the fact that a Congressman has \$1,800 to his credit per year, and that the people will at once write in, and it will be impossible for the Representative to say that his quota is exhausted, and if he does send out all the books that are first called for he can not comply with later demands, nor will he be able to hold a reserve, whereas one may truthfully and correctly say that his quota of this or that particular document is exhausted?

Mr. TAVENNER. If persons desiring to actually use Government publications write in to their Members for these documents and we send them to them, it is the best possible use we can make of them. As it is now, we send them out to anybody, indiscriminately, because we do not know exactly who desires them. If this provision results in supplying Government publications to the people who want them and will really make use of them, then the plan will have worked out as it was hoped it might work out.

Mr. PADGETT. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield there for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Tennessee?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. PADGETT. Suppose you are credited with \$1,800 worth of documents, and your quota is exhausted, and then suppose a man in your district sends you a list of books, comprising almost an entire library, that he wants you to send to him, what would you do?

Mr. TAVENNER. I will ask the gentleman what he would do under the present circumstances?

Mr. PADGETT. I would say they are not included in my quota. But if this provision is enacted, my constituent would say, "You have \$1,800 to your credit, and I want you to send me those books." Some fellow would simply want you to furnish him with a library, and you would have either to refuse him or to say, "I have got 10 counties in my district, and that is \$180 to a county," and the other man comes along and says, "That does not satisfy me. You have got \$1,800 to your credit. Buy me those books and charge them up to that credit."

Mr. TAVENNER. I would simply reply, in a case of that kind, that I have a great many other constituents and can not give too large a proportion of the documents accredited to my district to any one individual. I doubt whether that situation would arise very often. It does not now. I can not understand why 800 Yearbooks should be credited to a Member of Congress unless he wants them, or unless his constituents desire them, as it is the custom to do under the existing system. Under the valuation plan provided in this bill a Member can get

maps or Congressional Directories or books of interest to his particular district, and if he desires he can obtain for his constituents all of the documents he is receiving now and about \$100 worth in addition thereto. Therefore it seems to me that the proposed plan is better than the system now in vogue, to say nothing of the advantage that the Member will have of obtaining documents of use to his district and the economy that will result to the taxpayers.

Mr. CARY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. TAVENNER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. CARY. Will the gentleman explain to me how each and every Congressman is going to know how many of these different documents he can use, or how many will be used?

Mr. TAVENNER. We are "up against" the same proposition now with reference to the superintendent of documents.

Mr. CARY. There are thousands of them there, and we can not know how many we shall need.

Mr. TAVENNER. We now print a certain number of documents. As more are needed from time to time, reprints are ordered. The fact that a Member of Congress is going to make requests does not change the situation with regard to these documents at all, because the superintendent of documents himself does not know how many sales he will make, any more than he will know how many requests are going to come in from Members of Congress under this plan. This plan does not affect that proposition at all.

Mr. CARY. Suppose I get a certain request for a document, and I write to the department, and they say they have not got it, but they will make a reprint of it. They may ask, "How many do you want?" Does that save Government expense?

Mr. TAVENNER. It is the same as if a man would buy additional documents from the superintendent of documents now. It would not change that proposition at all. Not only can the Member of Congress under this valuation system get the particular documents he may desire for his particular district, but he can obtain two copies of any document that is printed and that the superintendent of public documents has in stock, the value of the same being charged to his account.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. TAVENNER. I do.

Mr. CARTER. Under this plan that you have in this bill, if I wanted \$1,800 worth of Yearbooks or horse books, I could take them?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. And any other Member could do the same thing?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes.

Mr. CARTER. When they are exhausted, what will be done? Are reprints made?

Mr. TAVENNER. Yes; just the same as now. The superintendent of documents has to order reprints now when there is a sufficient demand.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LEVY] moves to strike out the last three words.

Mr. LEVY. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this section. It is difficult for me to conceive how you can convince your constituents that you receive \$1,800 worth of books and not \$1,800 in money. They will certainly credit you with receiving an additional \$1,800, and that, added on to your present salary, would make \$9,300. You will be unable to convince your constituents that you do not receive this value in actual money. And not alone that. While there is no doubt that our present system can be corrected to a great extent, it is of benefit to the people of the United States to distribute these, in many cases, valuable documents. We do not want to limit ourselves to the issue of any one publication. Suppose you devote the \$1,800 to one publication, how about the others, when your constituents write to you? You will have to go and buy them or trade for them, or something of that sort. It is a great mistake to insist upon this policy. I believe in striking out this section, because I imagine that the Members of Congress will have a great deal of trouble under this section. They will be harassed and blamed and charged with receiving the \$1,800 in money, and you can not convince some people but that this \$1,800 goes toward your salaries. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be recognized.



The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] moves to strike out the last four words.

Mr. MADDEN. I am afraid the Committee on Printing are starting a campaign issue that they will regret, if this section of the bill is adopted. It is said that Members can get any kind of a document they want, and that Members will call for only such documents as may be required by the people of their districts. Now, the people of the various districts usually want almost every document that is published. There is no district whose people are confined to a desire for any particular list of documents, and I take it that the adoption of this section of the bill will restrict the distribution of documents among the people of the United States. Suppose that every man here should request a sufficient number of Yearbooks to consume his allowance under this section, what would become of the other documents printed? Will it be said that the other documents would not be printed, and that the Government would save the cost of that printing because of the issue of Yearbooks? What would become of the agricultural bulletins, for example, about 22,000 of which are allowed to each Member every year?

Mr. BARNHART. The gentleman does not want to make a misstatement?

Mr. MADDEN. Under the present plan that is what we were allowed this year.

Mr. BARNHART. The number allotted to each Member is 12,500.

Mr. MADDEN. Well, then, 12,500, or whatever the number is. I will say to the gentleman that I usually send out more than 22,000. A Member would not be able to accommodate the people who want these bulletins, and the information contained in the agricultural bulletins is of such vast importance to the American people that their use ought not by any legislation to be restricted.

Mr. GOOD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MADDEN. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. GOOD. This bill is bottomed on the supposition that publications like the Yearbook are not in demand by people living in the cities. The gentleman represents a city district, and I should like to know what his experience has been along that line?

Mr. MADDEN. My experience is that men and women living in the cities read with as much avidity as the men and women who live in the country, and that they are just as much interested in the activities of the Government as people who live on farms. The men and women in the cities are just as much interested in the development of agriculture as the farmers are, and every man living in a city who came from the country in the first instance hopes for the time when he can go back to the farm, and he wants to keep up his farm education, so that he may not be out of touch with the farm when the time comes that he can go there. [Applause.] Every man wants a Yearbook. Every man wants the bulletins. Every woman who keeps house wants a bulletin to tell her how to make bread, how to kill cockroaches, how to destroy rats, how to dispose of bedbugs, how to raise mushrooms, how to make a flower garden in a place where there is no grass, how to beautify the home, and how to economize in the conduct of housekeeping. These bulletins are of vast importance to the people of America, and particularly to the people who live in the great cities.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. MADDEN. I ask unanimous consent for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that he may proceed for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MADDEN. And above and beyond all in importance, the Agricultural Department prints a bulletin on how to feed and rear babies, and every man and woman in America is interested in that bulletin. [Applause.] Much information on how to bring up children and thereby produce a better citizenship for the future is to be obtained from the reading of these bulletins, and such information ought not to be restricted by the desire of any man who happens for the time being to occupy a place as chairman of a committee, wishing to place themselves in control of the issuance of documents beneficial to the people, but, on the contrary, every opportunity should be afforded Members to furnish the people of America with the information published by the departments of the Government. This Government belongs to the people. It is theirs. They are the Government. The Government is organized to do the will of the people. The people are not organized to do the will of the Government. And we, as the spokesmen for the people, ought to insist upon

preserving every right the people have, and one of the most important rights of the people is to be informed on the activities of the Government. There is only one way in which they can be truthfully informed, and that is by sending the Government documents that relate to the transactions of the Government, and thus furnish the information in connection with every one of those activities. I am in favor of striking out the section in the bill that limits by any degree the right of Members of the House to send information to the people, by means of which they can be kept posted on what is being done by their Government. [Applause.]

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out enough words to obtain recognition. I do not know how many that will be.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman moves to strike out the last five words.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, the remarks just made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] corroborate the efforts of the committee in every particular to give the people of the districts the reading matter that they want, and not, as the present law provides, crowd upon them allotments that are of no use to them whatever. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] says he receives more than 12,500 agricultural bulletins per year. If he has received more than that number per year for each year since he has been in Congress, he has violated the law.

Mr. MADDEN. I will continue to violate it if I get the chance, if that is what I do in sending out these bulletins.

Mr. BARNHART. If the valuation system be adopted, the gentleman from Illinois can have as many agricultural bulletins as he chooses to send out, so long as he keeps within \$1,800 per year; but under the present provisions the difficulty about the allotment of printing is that I have on my memorandum, given to me by the superintendent of the folding room from time to time, a vast accumulation of documents of no use to my district; for instance, bulletins from the Geological Survey, in which nobody scarcely in my district can possibly be interested. They are interested in other publications, and I would like to have the valuation plan, by which I may secure for my district the greatest number possible of those publications which the people desire, and not have a whole lot of publications which they can not possibly use.

Mr. CLINE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. CLINE. Suppose on the 4th of March, when you are required to make a selection, you select \$1,800 worth from the list. The next day or the next week you get a letter from a constituent asking for documents which inadvertently, perhaps, you had omitted to include in your list.

Mr. BARNHART. Oh, the gentleman misunderstands. He does not have to take the allotment on the 4th of March. He has the entire year. When he has an order from a constituent he will send it to the superintendent of documents, and it will be filled and be charged up against his allotment.

Mr. CARTER. You have until the 3d of March, at the end of the Member's term?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes; he will have until the end of his term.

Mr. PLATT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Yes.

Mr. PLATT. Will a Member have to make return of this \$1,800 to the collector of internal revenue and pay an income tax on it? [Laughter.]

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I am perfectly willing to answer all intelligent questions, but there is nothing in the bill that provides that a dollar of this goes into the Member's pocket by which he can use it in any other way except in documents. A question of that kind could not possibly apply.

Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this provision in the bill is to save money to the Government. The Government, under the present plan, is wasting nearly a million dollars a year. It is wasting more than that in abuses other than Government printing, which I will not enumerate and with which a good many Members are familiar. We do a good many things as a matter of practice in the matter of the distribution of public documents that are not right. I do not know that it is anybody's fault, because when I first came to Congress I was notified that certain practices which were wrong were all right. For instance, I was told that I could have a set of farmers' bulletins bound for each farmers' institute in my district. I went to the Clerk, and he O. K'd my order. It was a violation of the law. I was only entitled to one binding per year. But it is a practice that has grown up until, as I said, a whole lot of things are being done that is precipitating waste on the taxpayers and dis-



commoding the people. The present system of distributing public documents is such that the people pay the money, but they do not get what they want, because the Members of Congress can not supply the district.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Certainly.

Mr. SHERLEY. Why not do the practical and sensible thing and let the documents be distributed by the department that publishes them instead of using them as a means of re-electing ourselves, as is the practice now?

Mr. BARNHART. That is a pertinent question.

Mr. BARKLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BARNHART. Certainly.

Mr. BARKLEY. Is it not possible under this for a Member to select valuable books and use them for his library and his constituents never get the benefit of them?

Mr. BARNHART. I do not know how to answer that, but I think that the Congressman who took them from his constituents and appropriated them to his own use ought to be banished from Congress.

Mr. BARKLEY. Under the present system Members of Congress are entitled to a certain book, like the Indian Hand Book—

Mr. BARNHART. Each Congressman, by this bill, is entitled to two copies each year.

Mr. BARKLEY. And other books that his constituents might be interested in if he had copies of them.

Mr. BARNHART. This bill provides that he shall have two copies for his own use, and no more.

Mr. BARKLEY. I was asking for information. I would not look with approval or approbation on a provision that gave a Member an unlimited right to appropriate to his own use and build up his own library with publications of the Government that might work an injustice to his constituents.

Mr. BARNHART. I fully agree with the gentleman about that. The question at issue here is the allotment of documents for distribution.

Mr. BARKLEY. What is the value fixed on a Yearbook?

Mr. BARNHART. The committee does not fix the valuation.

Mr. BARKLEY. What may be estimated as its value?

Mr. BARNHART. This bill provides for the elimination of the annual report of the Secretary of Agriculture from the Yearbook. That will lessen the cost some. The cost of printing the Yearbook in such quantities and editions as it has heretofore been published has been from 60 cents to 92 cents. The committee believes that under the present plan, printing them in such editions as the Government Printer may provide for this distribution, if the plan prevails, that the edition will be large enough so that they can be printed for 50 cents a copy.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Indiana has expired.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Indiana be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, this is one of the most important features of this bill. The membership of the House ought to know about it. I would like to have the committee get the facts as clearly in mind as it is possible to do. Every Member of the House ought to have the benefit of all the information that is possible before he is asked to vote for the bill. Therefore I ask unanimous consent that we have, if so much time is required, 30 minutes on this proposition to discuss this matter, and the committee will try and answer all questions that may be asked. I think the Members ought to have ample time to determine this question and not be called upon to vote until they have had all the information possible.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent that all debate on this paragraph be concluded in 30 minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, I object; and I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. PAGE of North Carolina, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 15902, the codification of the printing laws, and had come to no resolution thereon.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS IN THE RECORD.

Mr. CLINE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of labor legislation in this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, and I do not wish to object, is there any objection to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] having 10 minutes in which to address the House at this time? Well, I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think I am entitled to a slight explanation for the antics of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] to-day.

Mr. MANN. Oh, I have not made any requests on behalf of the gentleman from Washington.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Nobody has a right to make a request for me.

Mr. MANN. And no one has made any request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. TAVENNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of labor legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. SAUNDERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record on the subject of legislation in the present session of Congress.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record on the subject of the legislation of this Congress. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I understand that it is expected to prevent this side of the House from discussing the iniquitous internal-revenue tax bill to-morrow, and all of the gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House are going to gag this side of the House upon that subject. In view of that fact, do gentlemen really think that it is modest on their part, in the light of their expected votes, to now ask permission to extend their remarks in the Record when this side of the House will not have any chance to extend its remarks in the Record?

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker—

Mr. MANN. Oh, I was not asking the gentleman from Indiana a question. He has not made any request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. SAUNDERS]?

There was no objection.

#### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BARNHART. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, September 24, 1914, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of Quartermaster General of the Army of all receipts and expenditures of contingent funds collected from nonmilitary residents at Fort Monroe, Va., for fiscal year ended June 30, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1165); to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

2. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting draft of joint resolution to exempt the office of the Comptroller of the Currency from the provisions of the sundry civil act approved August 1, 1914, limiting the period within which copy for department reports shall be furnished the Public Printer (H. Doc. No. 1166); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

3. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting detailed estimate of an appropriation to cover the employment of additional counters and other employees necessary for temporary service in the offices of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasurer of the United States, and the Division of Loans and Currency in connection with the issuance and redemption of additional currency (H. Doc. No. 1167); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.



## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PARK: A bill (H. R. 18927) to authorize State banks to form clearing-house associations and exempt them from the 10 per cent penalty; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MERRITT: A bill (H. R. 18928) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Ticonderoga, N. Y.; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 18929) prohibiting the selling or shipping of foodstuffs to Europe; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS of Maryland: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 351) relating to railway rates; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. POST: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 352) providing for a commission to complete the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Capitol Grounds, and providing for the payment thereof; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HARDY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 353) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board to prescribe rules, etc., upon issuance of emergency currency; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: Resolution (H. Res. 626) for the consideration of H. R. 18891; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. KAHN: Resolution (H. Res. 627) directing the Secretary of State to transmit to the House copies of all documentary information in connection with the transfer of the steamship *Robert Dollar* from Canadian or British registry to American registry; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 18930) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Worrell; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 18932) granting a pension to Patrick O'Donohue; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEELEY of Kansas: A bill (H. R. 18933) granting an increase of pension to John M. Harris; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18934) for the relief of James Farrell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REED: A bill (H. R. 18935) granting a pension to Mary Ella Hoyt; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18936) granting an increase of pension to George Dallison; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of New York: A bill (H. R. 18937) granting an increase of pension to John Schultz; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 18938) for the relief of Alfred W. Bjornstad, United States Army; to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18939) for the relief of John A. O'Keefe, administrator of estate of William M. O'Keefe; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAVENNER: A bill (H. R. 18940) granting an increase of pension to William McGee; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WINSLOW: A bill (H. R. 18941) granting a pension to Arthur J. Paradis; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: Resolution (H. Res. 628) for the relief of Grace N. Hunt, widow of John T. Hunt, late an employee of the House of Representatives; to the Committee on Accounts.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Papers to accompany bill granting increase of pension to Isaac W. Worrell, first sergeant Troop I, Sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of United Master Butchers of America, favoring subsidizing of land by the Government for farming and raising stock; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of the transportation committee of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, protesting against tax on freight and express receipts; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of American Bowling Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against tax on bowling alleys, etc.; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Milwaukee Clearing House Association and Merchants and Manufacturers' Bank, of Milwaukee, Wis., protesting against tax on bank capital; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Board of Trade, protesting against House bill 18666, providing for the ownership, etc., of vessels in the foreign trade; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ESCH: Memorial of the National Association of Vicksburg Veterans, relative to appropriation for reunion of veterans at Vicksburg, Miss.; to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia Board of Trade, protesting against H. R. 18666, providing for Government ownership, etc., of vessels in the foreign trade; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the United Master Butchers of America, relative to the Government subsidizing land for farming and raising live stock; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FINLEY: Petition of Robert Sage and R. B. Caldwell, of the Commercial Bank, Chester, S. C., against stamp tax on checks; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Connecticut: Memorial of the Socialist Party of Waterbury, Conn., protesting against the actions of the Colorado National Guard in regard to Federal troops stationed in Colorado; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of Woonsocket Lodge, No. 199, International Association of Machinists, of Woonsocket, R. I., favoring passage of H. R. 17830, relative to stop watch for Government employees; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LIEB: Petitions of Miss Grace Fraser and Miss Catherine Millsbaugh, of Howell, Ind., in behalf of the Christian Endeavor Society and Epworth League, respectively, and the Indiana Sunday School Association, favoring national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MERRITT: Petition of Cynthia Hitchcock, president of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in behalf of 51 citizens of Hermon, N. Y., urging national prohibition; to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. NORTON: Petition of citizens of Chaffee, N. Dak., protesting against a special tax on gasoline; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of California: Memorial of W. S. Dunbar Literary Society, of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring passage of House bill 5139, relative to retirement of aged Government clerks; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of licensed officers of the Pacific against suspension of navigation laws of the United States; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Roosevelt Camp, No. 9, Department of California, United Spanish War Veterans, Los Angeles, Cal., relative to discharge of Spanish War veterans employed in civil service of the United States Government in Philippine Islands; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., favoring amendment to section 85 of H. R. 15902; to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WATSON: Petition of sundry citizens of Amelia County, Va., respecting personal rural-credit legislation; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, September 24, 1914.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come to Thee day by day not to seek blessings from Thy hands for our Nation which Thou dost not freely give to all the nations of the earth, for Thou art not a respecter of persons. Thou hast made of one blood all nations that dwell upon the face of the earth. Thou hast fixed the bounds of their habitation and said, Thus far shalt thou go and no farther. But we come to Thee to get from Thee the inspiration of life. Thou art the sole center of truth and of righteousness and of life itself. We pray that we may be found in harmony with the divine will in carrying out Thy purposes among men. May our messages be of peace, and the influence that we exert weld together the great brotherhood of mankind. Let our ministries be for the welfare of the world. We ask Thy blessing and